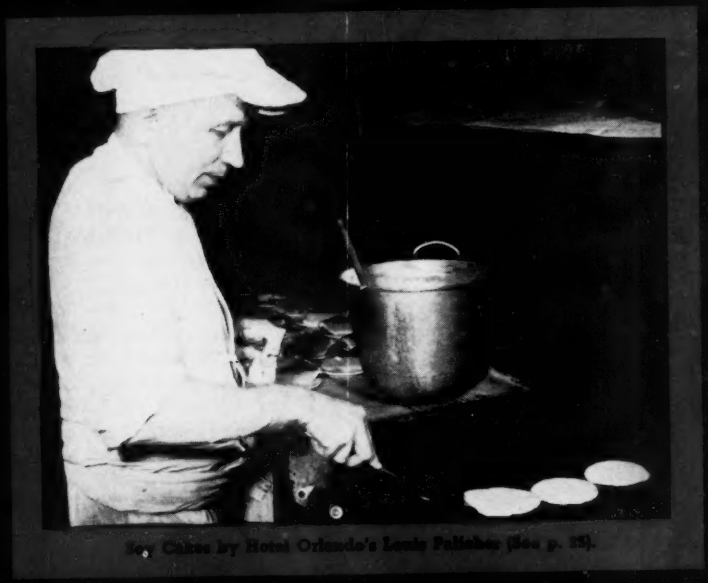
THE Soybean Digest

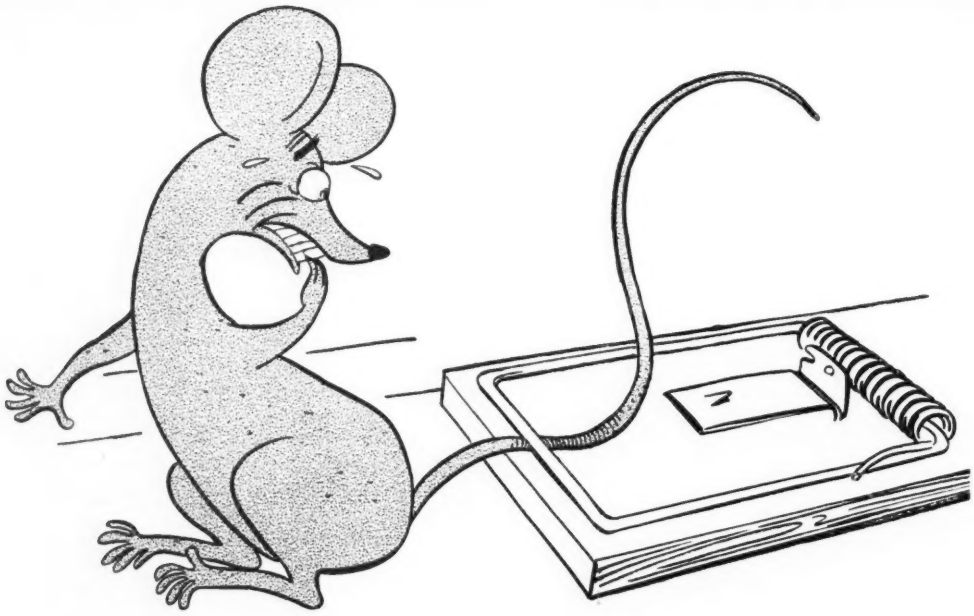


Soy Cakes by Hotel Orlando's Louis Pulichos (See p. 25).

Official Publication

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 11 • NUMBER 1 NOVEMBER • 1950



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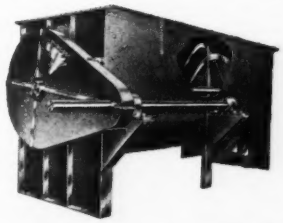

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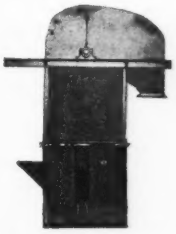

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EDITOR'S DESK

STORAGE SAVED DAY FOR PRODUCER

"Where is that huge soybean crop? What happened to all those soybeans that were being grown? Why have they not reached the markets?" These and other questions have been asked in recent days by men who expected to see a huge glut of beans flood the markets in October. It never materialized. The explanation is a rather simple one.

A support price of from $2.06 upward was announced on 1950 crop soybeans. Trading on new crop beans opened above that level, as the harvest gained momentum the price moved down. There were 3 big days on the Chicago market before the country price got to or below support levels. Then, instead of the soybeans going into market channels they started going into bins.

The grower remembers 1948 and 1949. He had no intention of selling his beans at bargain prices. He put them into storage on the farm, at the local elevator, or in commercial storage. Once there, it is going to take much higher prices to bring them out. Where they might have been bought at $2.15 or $2.25 at harvest time, it is going to take $2.50 or more to bring them out now. Price advances since the harvest wound up have indicated this.

When he is convinced that it is good business for him to do so the grower of soybeans will provide storage —that has now been proven. He has done it in 1950. It may be improvised—but it is storage. And he is going to be paid for it before he allows his beans to move out.

HIGHER RATES MEAN LESS BUSINESS

Adding to the troubles of soybean producers in the Delta area which were aggravated some time ago by a proposed freight rate increase on soybeans moving into export channels from the west side of the Mississippi River, is a recent announcement of the railroads on the east side that they, too, are considering rate increases.

Efforts to forestall effective date of application of the increases until the 1950 crop could be moved were successful. Hearing on the proposed rates on the west side of the river will be held in Memphis in December. It is anticipated that further actions by the railroads on the east side will be based on the results of this hearing.

Soybean exports have become big business. Only since April of 1948 have they been a factor. Several freight rate increases have been applied in that period of time, on the same basis as on other commodities. Now that the railroads sense a continuing business of sizable tonnage they want a bigger cut.

Certainly they must have rates high enough to cover their costs of operation. We believe they have covered those costs in their rate increases. The ICC will make the determination. Each cent of freight rate increase on export beans comes out of the grower's pocket. Export markets are highly competitive, will not absorb rate increases.

We suggest the railroads consider the advantages of hauling big tonnages, at present rates, rather than raising the rates and decreasing or stopping the export movement.

HOW TO GAMBLE IN THE SOYBEAN MARKET

During recent months soybeans have been very much in the limelight because of the wide fluctuations in price, the speculation which came into the market, and the rapid trading turnover.

Now comes the pay-off! For $800, $500 in advance and the balance at $50 per month, you may now purchase a course of instructions in trading in soybeans.

The literature, though, states there are only two basic rules, which if followed starting on Nov. 18, 1949 with a capital of $1,000 and trading in 5,000 bushels with an initial risk of $150 would show a total profit of $56,850 and a loss of $1,850, making a net profit of $55,000. And these two basic rules will be shared with you for only $800!

Such offers, of course, make mockery of the basic objectives of a futures market, make it almost impossible for legitimate operators who use hedging to remove speculative risk to operate, and give a black eye to the entire industry.

Would you like to try the course? We'll gladly tell you where it can be purchased. For ourselves, we'll just go along trying to iron out those violent fluctuations which cause trouble for producer, handler and processor.

SUPPLEMENTS ARE NOT SUBSTITUTES

The editors of Northwestern Miller flatter the soybean industry in their expression of concern that soy flour may become a factor in the baking industry. In their Sept. 12 issue an editorial entitled, "The Beans in our Bread" makes extended comment on Dr. R. T. Milner's remarks at the 30th annual convention in Springfield, wherein he reported on the progress being made at the new bakery laboratory located at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory in Peoria.

We have only one comment. Soy flour was suggested by Dr. Milner as a supplement to wheat flour. An editorial note suggests that "this, of course, can only mean substitute". There is a difference. Soybean oil meal is a supplement to corn for hog feeding. No corn man would deny it. Soybean oil meal provides protein. Corn is deficient in protein.

Soy flour provides protein when added to bread. It supplements the wheat flour, raising the protein level, and make much more available for use by the human body the wheat proteins which are present. It does not substitute for wheat flour. We suggest that our good friends on Northwestern Miller investigate the difference.

NO ROTATION? YOU'LL PAY THE PRICE

Soybean diseases become a greater menace each year, especially in those seasons when acreages are increased. In such years, and 1950 is a good example, soybeans go back on the same fields in successive years. And when they do so, disease takes its toll.

Reports coming out of Illinois this year indicate many fields of second year beans where yields were cut by 10 bushels or more from last year's level.

Corn requires rotations for maximum production. Soybeans do likewise. In times of national emergency, such as World War II, we find repeated crops of corn or soybeans going back, especially on the more productive soils. Sound production programs, including control of insects and diseases, for soybeans require proper crop rotations, tied in with control measures. Unless we use such practices we will find disease losses increasing.

FOLKS DIDN'T *Continue* TO JOG ALONG IN ONE HORSE SHAYS Because There Were *Thousands* Of Horses And Buggies On The Road

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Goodrich Bros., Winchester, Ind.
Haynes Soy Products, Portland, Ind.
Cargill, Inc., Washington, Iowa
Farmers Grain Dealers, Des Moines, Iowa
Grage Elevator, Manilla, Iowa
Kelly Grain Co., Deerfield, Kansas
Hi-Plains Coop., Colby, Kansas
Port of New Orleans, New Orleans, La.
Harris Milling Co., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Minor Walton Bean Co., Charlotte, Mich.
Holland Coop., Holland, Mich.
General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.
International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Roundup Elevator Co., Roundup, Mont.
Wagner Mills, Schuyler, Neb.
Nebraska Consolidated Mills, Omaha, Neb.
Farmers Coop. Assn., of N. J., Trenton, N. J.
Continental Grain, Buffalo, N. Y.
Delphos Grain, Delphos, Ohio
Norris Grain, Toledo, Ohio
L. Eaton Wholesale, Guthrie, Okla.
Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, Okla.
Belleville Flour Mill, Mifflin, Pa.
Harper Feed Mills, Washington, Pa.
Elkton Milling Co., Elkton, Virginia
River Brand Rice Mills, Houston, Texas
Rice Marketing Assn., El Campo, Texas

A Star on Any Team!

ACTIVITIES OF YOUR ASSOCIATION

Move to Amend the Margarine Standards

The American Soybean Association will support a move to amend the standard of identity of margarine to allow the use of citric acids and certain citrates in margarine.

Application to the Federal Security Agency for this action is being made by Best Foods, Inc., New York City margarine manufacturer. Purpose of the use of these products would be to retard reversion in the soybean oil used in margarine.

When Federal Security Agency announces a public hearing the Association will appear or file a brief.

The Association's support is based on work by German processors and the Northern Regional Research Laboratory that indicate that reversion is retarded in soybean oil when citric acid or citrates are used.

Use of citric acid or citrates is now limited for the purpose of making diacetyl. Best Foods asks that they also be permitted for certain other beneficial purposes.

"Soybean oil has become one of the important oils used in margarine and it is the reasonable expectation that it will continue to remain so in the future," states the application.

"It is well known that soybean oil, after refining and deodorization, has a tendency to revert to a flavor which is undesirable in margarine. Such flavor reversion really begins within a relatively short time after the soybean oil has been refined and deodorized and continues steadily thereafter. It is in the best interest of the consumer that this flavor reversion of margarine containing soybean oil be reduced to the greatest extent possible or completely eliminated, so that said food be as palatable as possible at the time it is consumed.

"It has been known that citric acid can be used beneficially for such purpose, and citric acid is now being used in fat foods other than margarine to help prevent flavor reversion of soybean oil.

"Careful research has demonstrated that both of said citrates in the amounts set forth, as well as in amounts over one hundred times in excess, are harmless."

Delta Rate Hearing Dec. 12

Hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the proposed export rate increase by Southwest line railroads on soybeans will be held at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 12 at 10 a.m., the ICC has announced.

This clears up earlier announcements of other dates at Memphis and Chicago, Ill.

The rate proposed by the railroads is 25c-per-cwt. on soybeans shipped from Missouri and Arkansas to New Orleans, and is a 5½c increase over the prevailing rate.

The American Soybean Association has been fighting the increase for the producers in the area.

The Southern Freight Association has also proposed an increase in export freight rates on soybeans shipped east of the Mississippi River to New Orleans for export. States affected would be Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The present 19½c rate would be increased to 21c, and the 21c rate would be boosted to 24c, in the areas east of the Mississippi River.

American Soybean Association officials view this move by the Southern railroads as a supporting action to the proposed raise in rates on the west side of the river. The Association will oppose an increase in this area also.

ASA Booth at Food Meeting

The Association sponsored an exhibit at the convention of the Illinois Food Distributors Association at Decatur, Ill., Oct. 15-17. Attention was called to the fact that Illinois is first both in soybean and margarine production; and that Illinois is one of the few remaining states that prohibits yellow margarine.

Paul C. Hughes, ASA field service director, was in charge of the booth.

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- **HIGH OIL RECOVERY**— results from "balanced solvency." Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.
- **EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY** — narrow boiling range (Typical 153°-158° F.) allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.
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If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Hexane — write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

GROWERS

More Speed by New Dryer

A new dryer that speeds up considerably the drying of shelled corn and small grains has been developed by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In present models you have to turn off the heater while you're cooling the batch of grain you just dried. But the new dryer handles two batches at once. You can dry one at the same time you're cooling the previous one.

The new dryer, essentially an improved bin design, was developed by Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer, and Leo Holman, USDA grain storage specialist at the Illinois Experiment Station.

They say their test model has performed well in laboratory tests at Urbana. In one run they dried 75 bushels of shelled corn from 18 to 12 percent moisture in two hours at a cost of 1 cent a bushel for fuel and power.

Now D. T. Beattie, Sparta, Ill., is building one for farm tests in drying shelled corn, soybeans, wheat, and oats.

The new model resembles the old column dryer. One major change, though, is to enclose the fan and heater in an air-tight shed attached to the drying and cooling chambers. This permits continual drying and cooling at the same time.

The dryer consists of a 350-bushel grain storage bin above the drying and cooling chambers. The upper drying chamber looks like a V upside down, and the cooling chamber below it looks like a V right-side up. Together they form a diamond on end.

Cool air is pulled through the lower grain cooling chamber and through the fan and heater and is pushed out through the wet grain in the upper, drying chamber.

Tries Alternate Row Idea

Paul Cavitt, Iroquois County, Ill., tried the idea of planting two rows of soybeans alternated with two rows of corn in the field advanced by A. L. Lang, agronomist at the University of Illinois.

The corn produced more but the soybeans less than when planted alone. Kenneth R. Imig tells about it in Capper's Farmer.

The theory behind this cropping arrangement is that it makes "every corn row an outside row."

Cavitt put soybeans in one planter box and seed corn in the other. All rows were 40 inches apart. He drilled 70 pounds an acre of Hawkeye beans. The corn was power dropped, three kernels every 33 inches in the row.

Cavitt harvested the beans with a small self-propelled combine as soon as the moisture was low enough to permit safe storage. In places where rows were too close he had some difficulty. But a homemade guard fastened to the front of the combine platform and extending forward several feet, with the ends curved in slightly, made it possible to complete the job with little trouble. There was no difficulty in harvesting the corn with a two-row picker.

Where the corn had been planted by itself the yield was 93 bushels an acre, while that planted in two-row bands produced 100 bushels. In the case of soybeans advantage was in favor of straight seeding. Where the beans had been planted by themselves yield was 33 bushels an acre. Those planted with corn made 27.

Cavitt used the alternate two-row system because he had a small combine which would harvest the two rows of beans. Men with 10- to 12-foot machines would plant four rows of beans and four rows of corn. While this would not make every corn row an outside row it would give much of the advantage secured in the alternate two-row system.

Cavitt realizes that there are certain hazards. Should a severe storm blow the corn down before the soybeans are combined harvesting could become difficult. Stronger stalks resulting from this method of planting would lessen the threat.

Hogging-Down in Louisiana

Hogging-down corn and soybeans in northeast Louisiana started on a small scale about eight years ago, according to C. B. Haddon, superintendent of the Northeast Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. Experiments were conducted showing that this project might be very profitable to farmers. For the first year or two the method was followed by only three or four farmers. Their profits soon attracted the attention of their neighbors who gradually adopted the practice.

The first operations were with only a few acres of corn and beans and a small number of hogs, but with the scarcity of farm labor and the high price of finished hogs, farmers were quick to see the value of this practice.

The acreage planted and the number of hogs used gradually increased until in 1948, some large farms planted 300 to 400 acres of corn and beans for hogging-down and finished 3,000 to 4,000 head of hogs. The practice has spread until it has became a major operation in northeast Louisiana. In 1948 Tensas Par-

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- ☆ Ink on Bemis Band-Label printing does not rub off.
- ☆ Your brand is removed with the Band-Label and thus will not be used if the bag is refilled by someone else.
- ☆ With the Band-Label removed, the bag has a higher salvage value.

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ish marketed more than 20,000 head of finished hogs as compared to none 10 years ago. This represents a million dollar business in this one parish.

Early maturing varieties of corn and beans should be used. The variety of beans used should be one that will mature at the same time the corn does.

Nodulation Poor in Iowa

A large part of northern Iowa's soybean crop was found to be poorly nodulated during the 1950 growing season.

Following an extensive survey of the state's 1950 soybean acreage, Iowa State College agronomist C. R. Weber reported that beans in many of the counties in the northern half of Iowa lacked nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

At the same time soybeans in the southern half of the state appeared to be well nodulated and growing normally, Weber said.

Weber suggests that it will probably be a good idea to inoculate seed from these northern Iowa areas at planting time unless nodules were observed on the roots of the soybean plant in a particular field.

Test Harvest Aid Chemical

A chemical used for preserving fence posts is also being tested at the University of Illinois for another job—to speed up the ripening of soybeans.

R. F. Fuelleman, College of Agriculture agronomist, has named the chemical as pentachlorophenol. Four others are being tested also: potassuim thiocyanate, endophthalic acid, borax chlorate, and 2,4-D. All are applied as sprays.

The chemicals knock the leaves off the plants and allow light and air to dry out the beans much faster. You have to wait until the leaves turn yellow before spraying the plants.

Fuelleman says the best result so far, after several years of college tests, is a 2-week speed-up in bean ripening. In most of the trials, beans have ripened 3-5 days earlier.

Fuelleman says one airplane sprayer is charging $3.15 an acre to spray defoliants. This includes airplane and material. If costs go much above the $3 figure, they become too expensive. Spray rate is about 2 gallons an acre. The agronomist emphasizes, too, that spraying does not increase bean yields.

A small field on the college agronomy farm was sprayed but in spite of heavy rains the beans ripened fast and were ready for harvest in about a week. Besides rainfall, other factors affecting the action of the defoliating chemicals are temperature, wind, sunlight, the development of the bean itself, and other conditions.

In college tests a regular rear-mounted tractor sprayer was used. In addition, G. E. Pickard, agricultural engineer, designed special shields which were mounted in front of the wheels. They spread the plants away from the wheels to let the tractor through without damaging the beans.

Seed Treatment Tested

Soybean seed treatment was demonstrated in 12 Virginia counties this year. Plant pathologist S. B. Fenne and assistant agronomist W. C. White report that the average germination showed a 5.6 percent increase over non-treated seed. In four extreme cases, the increase amounted to 16 percent.

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One of the world's best customers for the soybean—the Ralston Purina Company—announces a new market—the just-completed 250,000-bushels-a-month plant at Bloomington, Illinois. This makes six cash markets serving you who have soybeans to sell.
Buy the Feeds that use the Soybean!
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Grim times these are, for a young couple facing a new life together on a farm or elsewhere. But they do so knowing we here in America have a secret weapon that Iosif Vissarionovich Dzugashvili, alias Joseph Stalin, can never copy.

We have a grow-ahead system in this country. It has stimulated the inventor, the manufacturer, the laborer to do a better job, because a better job pays more. A man is free to grow here, to watch his farm grow, to push his business into greater growth or to increase his skill as a worker or a manager.

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Back of any part-war or full-war effort is the great "know-how" of our industry. The only nation Iosif fears is the leading grow-ahead nation in the world. When Dzugashvili says he fears our industrial system he says, in effect, that he fears our free minds and our incentive way of doing things. Let's never copy Communism, or any other "ism." Let's copy our own success, which has made our nation the envy of all the world.

* * *

Here at Cargill we have an incentive to serve you. Under our American system we must *earn* your grain business by constantly trying to do better and better. To merit your feed and seed business, we can't depend on some political overlord. We have to give you better feed and seed—and better service, too. We have to do that every day, night and day.

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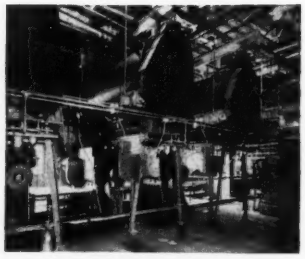

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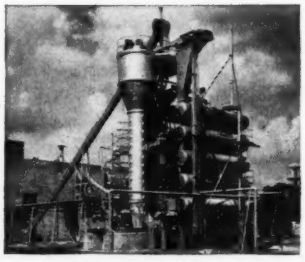

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Domestic Oils in Margarine Production

By R. G. SPEARS

I greatly appreciate the opportunity of meeting with you today. Your good secretary, George Strayer, has asked me to comment on the current rumors about the use of foreign oils in margarine. I assume that I was chosen because I happen to be chairman of the executive committee of the National Margarine Association.

As for the position of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, I would refer you to the announcement of intention of this Association which was published in your Soybean Digest some time ago. I quote the announcement in its entirety:

"The experience of World War II has shown to the people of the United States that even in this Nation, acute shortages of basic foods and materials can develop almost overnight. Every American knows about the shortages of such everyday essentials as sugar, tin, rubber, and also fats and oils.

Lesson Learned

"One lesson learned by this experience is clear. America must, in time of peace, insure plentiful supply. When an emergency comes, it is too late. Margarine is a pure, nutritious and palatable food which, in recent years, has been made exclusively from domestic fats and oils. During this period, margarine has become increasingly popular with the American people. From the American farms come the fats and oils used in margarine: cottonseed, soybean, peanut, and corn oils, and meat fats. If it had not been for these American farmers and their tremendous productive efforts, the shortage of margarine today would be substantially greater.

"The members of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers strongly believe it to be in the best interests of the American farmers and consumers that a dependable and ready source of supply of margarine should be assured at all times. They announce, therefore, that they intend to continue to utilize only domestically produced fats and oils in the manufacture of their product."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS 6/21/50.

The records of oil usage in margarines speak for themselves as to how well the industry is living up to this announcement of intention. Since the end of World War II very small quantities of coconut oil were used in margarine—only when adequate supplies of domestic vegetable oils were not available. During the past year and a half government statistics show that no foreign oils whatever have been used by U. S. margarine manufacturers.

Jelke Position

As to the position of the Jelke Good Luck products division of Lever Brothers, the company which I represent, I quote a letter written by our president to Mr. Paul Truitt on Apr. 4, 1950:

"At the last meeting of the NAMM you heard the statement of Mr. Arthur Hartog in which he pointed out that this company will endeavor to conduct its margarine business in the United States in the manner which will be in the best interest of both the country and the margarine industry.

"We believe that the exclusive use of U.S. vegetable oils in the margarine we manufacture and market in the United States, will meet both of the above objectives.

"We hope that a policy of using U.S. vegetable oils will be observed by the entire margarine industry. In our opinion, any other policy would be unrealistic and would ultimately result in great damage to the entire industry.

"You may quote our position as expressed in this letter."

signed . . W. N. Burding, president
Jelke Good Luck Products

ROBERT G. SPEARS

When you hear that foreign oils are about to assume their former importance in the manufacture of American margarine, you should consider the following facts:

1—When foreign oils were largely used in American margarine, domestic oils of the proper quality were not available. That situation is completely reversed today.

2—The margarine industry is too realistic to use anything but U. S. vegetable oils so long as an adequate supply is available.

The absolutely unfounded rumors of coconut oil calamity which are spread by the opponents of fair competition for margarine, appear to me —and I am sure to you—to be nothing more than wishful thinking . . . a desperate attempt to set up a bogey-man that does not exist. You will remember that these are the same interests that constantly seek by legislative means to restrict your market for soybean oil in margarine.

—ibd—

PRODUCTION IN BRAZIL

Production of soybeans in Brazil in 1950 will total 26,450 tons compared with 33,070 tons in 1949 and 19,840 tons in 1948, reports Robert B. Elwood, agricultural attache at Rio de Janiero. Soybean crop is concentrated at Rio Grande de Sul.

Brazilian production of vegetable oilseeds in 1950 is substantially lower than in 1948 as the result of unfavorable weather in Sao Paulo.

SOY FOODS from a Unique College

This little Tennessee college has long been noted for its soy foods. Second in a series of articles by the Soya Food Research Council.

Attractive packaging of soy foods which have been pioneered by Madison College.

DR. E. A. SUTHERLAND, Madison, is the "lengthened shadow of a great man."
—Photo by Coronet Magazine.

Down in Tennessee nearly a half century ago Dr. E. A. Sutherland was obsessed with an irrepressible idea. He believed that any boy or girl willing to work for a college education should not be denied the right. He set out to achieve that end and succeeded against overwhelming odds.

Madison College, at that time styled Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, had only these assets: 11 students, some tumbled down buildings, and 400 acres of tired, soil-depleted land. Those acres had been bought by Dr. Sutherland and a small group of teachers with their last dollars.

Today Madison College at Madison, Tenn., has 400 students from 40 odd states and many foreign lands. Without endowment, as such for operating expenses, it has poured almost a million dollars from its own earnings into buildings, lands and farm equipment. Down south it is referred to as "the college with a soul."

Soy Spotlighted

Of course Madison College lacks some of the gay social activities and other distractions that drain time and energy of students in many big-name institutions of learning. But students at Madison enjoy life. They are a determined lot, dead set on acquiring an education. The curriculum includes a variety of campus industries, in which students cooperate to support the college and themselves. Soy has a spot-lighted place in the over-all program.

Under the Madison plan as set up by Dr. Sutherland every student must work for at least half, and preferably all of his academic expenses. Two-thirds of the students enter the college with only the required fee of $50. They complete a 4-year college course for a B.S. degree and may graduate with the original deposit intact. In all that time the efficient hard-working student need receive no outside help. Moreover, he will leave the college well equipped to do more than a single job.

Before launching his experiments at Madison, busy Dr. Sutherland had been president of two colleges. At the outset his chief problem was to provide an income for the new school. This he did by farming and establishing a sanitarium. This permitted the training of health workers as well as the care of ill students.

To do the job right, he discovered, he should be fully qualified as a medical scientist. He had set a rugged course for his students—they work 5 hours and study 5 hours a day the year round—and he was even less considerate of his own schedule. On top of all other duties he studied medicine for 4 years at Vanderbilt University Medical School and the University of Tennessee Medical School and finally, at the age of 50, received his M.D.

It is inspiring today to go through the Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital with its large staff of physicians, its patient capacity of 165 and its complete modern medical equipment. Much of the work of the institution is done by students who earn while they learn. The best hospitals snap up the graduate nurses. Many of its students have matriculated in medical schools, col-

leges and universities and have been awarded Baccalaureate, Masters, and Doctorate degrees.

Of the foresighted Dr. Sutherland it has been said: "In any field, in any land, he would have been a great success."

By Student Effort

His enthusiasm and determination were infectious. That helps explain how the many college and sanitarium buildings, cottages and dormitories on the 900-acre grounds have been built with students supplying much of the brawn and brain; how the biology class grows many of its excellent specimens; how physics students have built much of their own equipment; and why there are more student applicants than can be admitted.

Madison is justly proud of its school farm, which is as important economically as its Sanitarium, with its sprawling acres of gardens, fruit trees, vineyards, its greenhouses of flowers for hospital rooms, and its fine dairy.

Madison is also noted for its 27 years of practical research in special foods development. This research has distinguished the institution as a unique center and pioneer of soy food development primarily intended for human use.

Long ago it became evident that the new foods being fashioned at Madison—where good health and strong bodies always have been a chief aim—were too useful to be confined to campus menus. Accordingly, Madison Foods was founded, and has grown steadily over the years.

It came about in this way. Dr. Sutherland and his associates believed in a simple life. They were convinced that plain wholesome foods—such as whole wheat bread and whole grain cereals, fresh fruits and vegetables, nuts, dates, honey and soy protein—helped patients to early recovery and contributed to permanent good health. Many of these patients, after returning to their homes, ordered these foods in ever-increasing volume. Demand grew until it became necessary to put them into retail stores and now they may be purchased in all 48 states.

Convinced long ago of the high nutritive value of soy protein, Madison food chemists experimented with more than 200 varieties of soybeans. They solved the taste factors, and went on with the creation of savory breakfast foods, bread, coffee substitutes, soy milk, various meat substitutes, and other products.

Through measured scientific research they developed soy milk until now it is not only as economical as special formula cow's milk but, according to the American Medical Association Journal, better for some babies. From Africa, India, and other countries where dairy cows and cattle are scarce, observers have come to study the methods of Madison's soy milk "dairy" and its "vegetarian slaughter house."

Today many authorities believe that a properly prepared dry soy milk powder would help to solve the child feeding problems in protein-starved nations of the Orient and in Latin-American countries, and research to that end is in progress.

More Frontiers

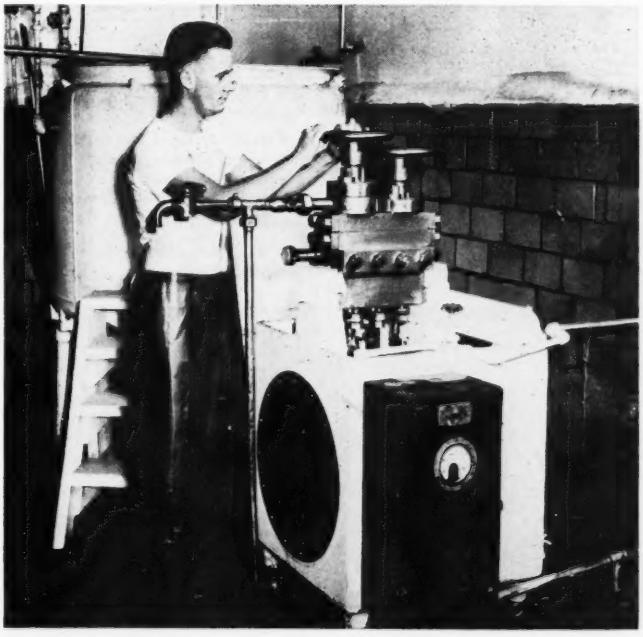
Food scientists at Madison, dipping deeper and deeper into the protein mysteries of the soybean, are convinced that new frontiers will be pierced, and that the astonishing progress already made is but a prelude to a much greater future.

Meantime, 85-year-old Dr. Sutherland, the man who made a dream come true, has lightened his daily load, but still carries on many duties. He is president of the Layman Foundation, member of the board of directors of Madison College and of a half dozen other rural schools in the South which he was instrumental in developing.

In Dixieland they say "the college with a soul" is but the lengthened shadow of a great man, a man with the courage to fight for an ideal.

—s b d—

Students pay their way by working at the manufacture of soy foods at Madison College.



A-C DESOLVENTIZER

Development work is under way on a low temperature desolventizer for extracted soybean flakes by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., according to the A-C 1949 Annual Review for Industry.

This machine utilizes superheated solvent vapors to drive off the solvent from the extracted meal at temperatures considerably lower than those characteristic of the conventional indirect steam-jacketed tube dryers.

Near completion by Allis-Chalmers is work on the standardization of equipment design and extraction plant layout for daily input capacities of 200 tons per 24 hours of soybeans and less, according to the report. This study is aimed at reducing complete machinery costs.

Soybean Days Are Here

—Digest photo by Pellett

Three soybean minded men visit at Clara City Soybean Day. At left, Tony Ziller, Bird Island, Minn., one of the area's larger producers. He grew 160 acres this year, mostly Monroe. Center, H. W. Koester, manager of Clara City's Farmers Cooperative Creamery, who began selling Manchu soybean seed to local farmers as "renter's alfalfa" 17 years ago. At right, Bill Overlander, who propagated the Overlander soybean well known in that part of Minnesota. He was growing soybean seed over 10 years before soybeans were handled by the local elevators. You can see two of Clara City's three elevators in the background.

Soybean festivals were held in widely scattered parts of the soybean belt in late September and early October. Another is being held in November.

Taylorville, Ill., held its fourth annual Soybean Festival Sept. 21 and 22; Portageville, Mo., its third annual National Soybean Festival Sept. 28, 29 and 30; and Clara City, Minn., its first annual Soybean Day Oct. 11. Mexico, Mo., is holding a Soybean Festival Day Nov. 16.

Large crowds attended all three, took part in the festivities, were royally entertained—and crowned soybean queens. Parades and band concerts, rides and amusements featured all three affairs. Added features at Taylorville were a street dance and auction.

The festival idea is growing in the South and Midwest, and the soybean industry is among those capitalizing on it.

The events at Portageville and Taylorville were strictly gala affairs this year when folks rubbed elbows with neighbors, made their obeisance to beauty and generally let down their hair. Clara City leaned to the educational side without overlooking entertainment.

At Taylorville

Joann Burba of Bulpitt, Ill., was selected as "Queen Soya of 1950," climaxing a 2-day event at Taylorville described as "mammoth" by the Taylorville Breeze-Courier.

Shirley Ann (Bobo) Castellani, 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Primo Castellani of Jeisyville, Ill., was crowned "Queen Soya of 1965."

The Taylorville Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored the festival. Allied Mills, Inc., of Taylorville, furnished a display.

Three films featuring soybeans, Progress in Products, Beans of Bounty and the Soybean Story, were shown through the courtesy of the American Soybean Association.

Portageville

Pat Weber, Poplar Bluffs, Mo., was crowned 1950 national soybean queen, at Portageville. Over 15,000 people attended the event, which was sponsored by the Portageville Jaycees.

Paula Lynn Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Richardson, was named Junior Soybean Queen.

The float parade featured a dozen gay floats with scores of beautiful young women and 13 school bands.

Clara City

Carol Thein, Clara City, was crowned queen of Clara City's first annual Soybean Day, and probably the first soybean day ever held in Minnesota.

Clara City itself has come up fast in soybean production since the crop began to "catch on" in the early 40's. Over 200,000 bushels were

Part of crowd at Clara City Soybean Day. Cliff Schramm, (in dark coat at mike) of Appleton, Minn., made a colorful master of ceremonies.

—Digest photo by Pellett

SOYBEAN QUEENS 1950

Pat Weber at Portageville

Carol Thein of Clara City

—Photo by Breeze-Courier
Joann Burba at Taylorville

Junior queen Shirley Ann Castellani at Taylorville.
—Photo by Breeze-Courier

Junior queen Paula Lynn Richardson at Portageville.

handled by the local elevators three years ago, and the town laid claim to the title of soybean capital of Minnesota.

The event was sponsored by the Clara City Civic and Commerce Club. Upwards of 1,000 people were present.

The Chippewa County 4-H grain show was held in conjunction with the festival, and there were soybean exhibits by local farmers. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis processor, furnished an exhibit of soybean products.

Speakers were Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer of the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa, who told about utilization of the soybean and described conditions in Europe as he saw them during his 1949 trip; and Ralph Crim, extension agronomist, University Farm, St. Paul. Crim spoke on "Benefits from Soybeans in Minnesota Agriculture." The speakers were introduced by John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn., president of the American Soybean Association.

Crim urged producers to keep their feet on the ground and grow only soybeans that will get ripe in the average season. He also told them to avoid "gyp dealers who come into a community and sell seed of an unknown variety for three prices."

Strayer said that a lot of folks were worrying about what to do with the soybean crop when annual production was 75 million bushels. This year national production will be nearly 300 million, but there has never been a surplus of beans yet.

At Mexico, Mo.

The Mexico, Mo. Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a Soybean Festival Day in that city Nov. 16, and there will be both entertainment and educational features.

Educational part of the program will include displays of soy products and there will be speakers from the Missouri State College of Agriculture.

Entertainment will include a parade, free acts and free rides for the kids, and will be climaxed by the crowning of the Soybean Queen in the evening. The Queen will receive as her reward a paid week's vacation trip to the Southland.

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It's Here

The Blackhawk

A field of Blackhawk. C. R. Weber is in foreground.

An early maturing, erect variety fitted to seven Cornbelt states

By CHARLES R. WEBER[1]

A NEW AND BETTER soybean variety, Blackhawk, has been tested experimentally, increased and is now ready for distribution to growers in seven Cornbelt states where it is adapted.

Blackhawk measures up well with the varieties against which it has been compared—Habaro, Earlyana, Early Minnesota Manchu, Monroe, and Mandarin (Ottawa). It is expected to replace much of the Habaro and Earlyana acreages because of its superior characteristics. The other varieties named are grown to a lesser extent in the areas where Blackhawk does well.

How Blackhawk Excels

Tests with Blackhawk reveal these few brief facts:

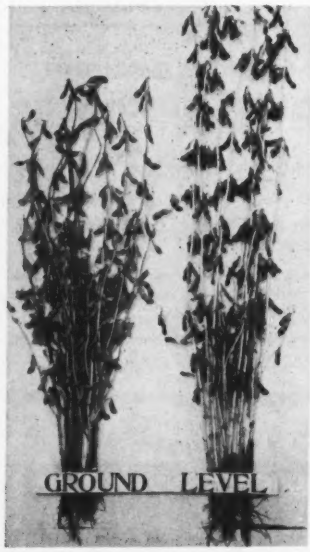
—

- *It yields higher than any of the varieties in its maturity class—almost 2 bushels per acre more than Habaro and about one and one-half more than Earlyana.*
- *It stands up better than Habaro or Earlyana—in fact it stands up almost erect under most conditions.*
- *It averages 6 inches taller than Habaro—and 3 inches shorter than Earlyana.*
- *It matures 1 day earlier than Earlyana and 1 day later than Habaro.*
- *It has a higher oil content than any of the other early varieties.*

The record for Blackhawk is pretty good. It's a definite step toward better soybean crops in extreme northern Iowa, east central South Dakota, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, and southern Michigan, northern Indiana and extreme northern Illinois. *These are the*

[1]Associate Professor, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, and Agent (Agronomist), Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, United States Department of Agriculture.

The plant at left is Habaro. Blackhawk is at right. Note the differences in pod height and height of plants.



Record of Blackhawk and Other Varieties in Regional Tests[a] (Combined Results from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, New York, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) —1945 Through 1949.

Variety	Bushels Per Acre	Lodging Score[1]	Maturity Date[2]	Height Inches	Seed Quality[3]	Seed Weight[4]	Protein %[5]	Oil %
No. of Tests	57	52	41	52	43	57	57	57
Blackhawk	28.9	1.7	+8.8	34	1.6	15.7	41.6	20.5
Earlyana	27.5	2.8	+9.8	37	2.1	15.0	42.9	20.0
Habaro	27.1	2.1	+7.8	28	1.9	17.6	43.3	19.3
Monroe	27.3	2.1	+5.5	37	1.6	14.4	42.6	20.0
Mandarin (Ottawa)	26.9	1.3	0	26	1.8	17.8	42.7	19.9

[a] Data from U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory Report, "Results of the Cooperative Uniform Soybean Tests, 1949. Part I. North Central States." R.S.L.M. 153. February, 1950.
[1] Lodging—A score from (1.0) almost all plants erect to (5.0) almost all plants down badly.
[2] Days earlier (—) or later (+) than Mandarin (Ottawa). Mandarin (Ottawa) required 111 days to mature.
[3] Seed Quality—A score from (1.0) very good to (5.0) very poor based upon seed development, wrinkling damage and color of the seed.
[4] Seed weight—Measured in grams per 100 seeds.
[5] Protein and oil percentages—Determined on a moisture-free basis. Composited samples from 11 locations in 1945, 10 in 1946, 10 in 1947, 12 in 1948, and 14 in 1949.

states where agronomists have recommended Blackhawk and where it will be released for planting in 1951. Blackhawk is a week earlier than Hawkeye. stands up a little better but does not yield quite as well.

Where It Came From

Do you remember the origin of Hawkeye? It was selected from a cross between Mukden and Richland. Blackhawk likewise is from a cross between Mukden and Richland. It is a pure line selection from these same two parents. The cross was made and the variety developed at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The testing of Blackhawk since 1945 and its initial increase since 1949 have been done cooperatively by a number of Agricultural Experiment Stations of the North Central Region and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory.*

Blackhawk might be called a "sister" to Hawkeye since they both have the same parents. Although they differ in some respects they are similar in others. Their largest difference is maturity date which determines the areas where they are adapted.

Appearance

Certain plant and seed characteristics of Blackhawk are so much like its parents, Mukden and Richland, that it's difficult to distinguish from them. However, it can be distinguished readily from Habaro, Earlyana, Early Minnesota Manchu, Monroe and Mandarin (Ottawa)—the varieties grown where Blackhawk is adapted. Blackhawk has gray pubescence (the hair on the stem and leaves), white flowers and grows very erect. The seeds are light yellow and nearly round. The hilum (seed scar) is buff to light brown. It bears its pods sufficiently high off the ground for easy combining.

*The U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory is under the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The research of the Laboratory is cooperative between the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and 24 state agricultural experiment stations.

Area where Blackhawk is recommended.

Performance

The data from regional tests are presented in the table. These results were collected over a 5-year period, 1945 through 1949. It is believed Blackhawk will replace much of the acreage now planted to Habaro and Earlyana. Blackhawk yields more seed and oil than the other varieties in its area of adaptation. In addition, it stands up better than most of them. Blackhawk is 6 inches taller than Habaro. Yet the time of maturity of Blackhawk, Earlyana and Habaro is not very different—only about 1 to 2 days.

Blackhawk has been a consistently good performer over a period of years. Blackhawk doesn't outyield Hawkeye on the average, but it is a week earlier than Hawkeye. Blackhawk can't properly be compared to Lincoln because it is not adapted to the same areas and matures 2 weeks earlier than Lincoln. However, Blackhawk may serve a useful purpose in areas where the planting of Hawkeye, Lincoln and other late varieties has been delayed.

Where It's Adapted

Blackhawk is adapted in seven states as shown by the black area. (see map). Agronomists in these states have recommended Blackhawk based upon its comparative performance with commonly grown varieties over a period of years. These recommendations were based upon normal planting dates. Blackhawk can be planted farther south than the black area (map) when planting has been delayed.

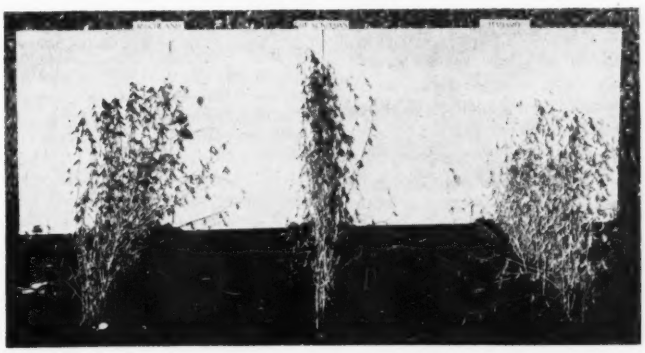
Plans for Distribution

Blackhawk will be distributed in Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois for planting in 1951.

The sole purpose for regional distribution of new crop varieties is to make available to farmers large quantities of good, clean seed in the shortest possible time and at reasonable prices.

The majority of farmers who want and do not get Blackhawk soybeans in the first release may want to try it later. In the meantime, let's speed up production and make seed available to other farmers.

At left you see Richland, center Blackhawk, and right, Habaro, showing differences in maturity, height and standability.



ALL NOT BAMBOOZLED BY FLUFFY BREAD

By MARION K. STOCKER

College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. From "Practical Home Economics."

Flavor, rather than appearance or texture, is what people look for in bread, if a study done at the New York State College of Home Economics during Cornell's 1950 Farm and Home week is indicative.

A second finding of the preference study of more than 2,000 visitors was that people are likely to prefer the home-style loaf to the spongy, fluffy-textured baker's loaf.

Most gratifying result, however, was the fact that a majority voted for triple-enriched bread rather than ordinary baker's bread—almost solely on the basis of taste.

The project was planned primarily to see whether the Farm and Home Week public would enjoy or object to triple-enriched bread which is being pushed by Cornell nutritionists because of its rich food values. Especially high in calcium and protein, the bread contains additional soy flour, dry milk solids and unbleached wheat flour with 2 percent wheat germ added. The fact that it is yellowish in color as contrasted with the pure white baker's bread seemed to make little difference to the testers.

The formula for triple-enriched bread, developed by Dr. Clive McCay, professor of nutrition at Cornell, appears on the wrapper, a factor which Dr. McCay considers highly important. "Farmers wouldn't buy feed for their chickens and cattle without knowing what the feed contained," Dr. McCay points out. "Why shouldn't the homemaker know exactly what's in the bread she buys for her family?"

Triple-enriched, open-formula bread is being produced commercially in Ithaca and several other upstate New York cities. It is served in all institutions under the State Department of Mental Hygiene because, according to Katherine Flack, department nutritionist, "old people are known to eat 50 percent more bread than the average person; therefore the quality of the bread they eat is very important."

Three kinds of bread were used in the Farm and Home Week study:

1—The spongy-textured white baker's loaf.

2—The home-style loaf made with the triple-enriched formula.

3—The sponge-type loaf made with the triple-enriched formula.

Voting took place in the home economics cafeteria line and at a nutrition exhibit sponsored by the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. In the cafeteria line, the cubes of bread were offered in two piles. Slips of paper in two colors were used as ballots. Of 449 who compared the home-style loaf and the sponge-type loaf, both made with triple-enriched formula, 73 percent preferred the home-style loaf. When both triple-enriched and baker's breads had the sponge-type texture, 51 percent of the 302 voters preferred that made with the triple-enriched formula—a majority so small as to be inconclusive.

At the exhibit, home-style enriched bread came out way ahead of ordinary baker's bread. Seventy-one percent of the 753 who voted preferred the home-style triple enriched. When comparison was made between the home-style loaf and the sponge-type loaf, both triple-enriched, about 69 percent of the 537 tested voted in favor of the home-style bread. The exhibit, which urged use of the open formula triple-enriched bread, featured whole loaves cut to show texture and color but identified by number only.

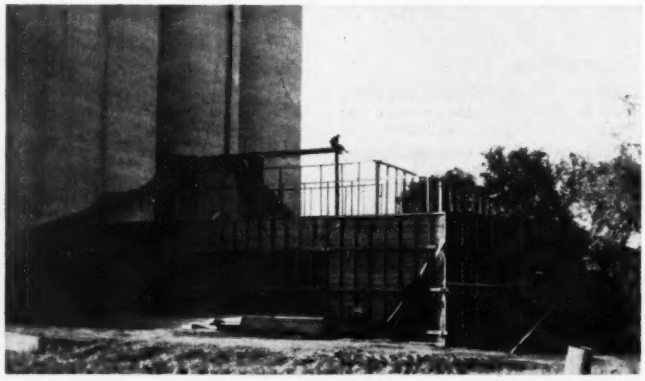
Visitors tested at the exhibit were asked to comment in writing on their preferences. Nearly 300 mentioned flavor as basis for their vote; only 22 spoke of texture and a mere nine noted color.

—s b d—

EXPORTS TO CUBA

Exports of soybean oil from the United States to Cuba in 1949 amounted to 4,812 tons, crude oil equivalent, more than to any other country in the Western Hemisphere except Canada, and two and one-half times the annual average quantity sold to Cuba in 1935-39.

Processor Builds Temporary Storage



—Soybean Digest Photo

Elevator will store beans here this year, posts later.

Above, one Iowa processor and grain handler solved his storage problem with this wooden structure built right up against the concrete elevator. It will hold 130,000 bushels of beans.

Concrete storage bins of the Farmers Cooperative Association at Ralston, Iowa, were full of corn and the soybean harvest was coming on. The company poured a concrete slab 76 by 100 feet alongside the elevator. On the three sides of the slab away from the elevator 16-foot walls were built out of wood panels and tied in with steel rods embedded in the slab.

Roof was being put on when the photo was taken. Original idea was to cover the shed with a tarpaulin, but a wind whipped this off. You can see tattered pieces along the walls.

This storage unit will have a low per-bushel cost. The slab will provide excellent storage space for storing such items as fence and posts when the storage space is no longer needed.

Farmers Cooperative Association operates a two-Expeller plant at Ralston.

★ **Another Example—** The above photograph of a battery of Columbian Bolted Steel Grain Storage Tanks at Sidney, Nebraska, is another example of how extensively these tanks are being used for economical, safe storage of all kinds of grain and seed.

COLUMBIAN
BOLTED STEEL GRAIN STORAGE TANKS

Your Profits Will Climb, too, when you start keeping overhead and maintenance down with Columbian Tanks. And remember, an added money-saving feature of these tanks is **LOW COST ERECTION** due to their bolted sectional construction.

COLUMBIAN Storage Tanks are **FIRE-PROOF . . . WEATHER-PROOF . . . RODENT-PROOF.** They never crack or crumble . . . no caulking or patching is required. Actual service tests as long as 30 years prove them ideal for safe, efficient storage and handling of all small grains—wheat, corn, oats, barley, soya beans, flax, cotton seeds, peanuts, rice, coffee beans, etc. Hundreds are now in use by all kinds of feed processors.

Last years on end—none have ever worn out—not one has been demolished by tornado or cyclone. After over a quarter of a century of manufacturing **COLUMBIAN** Bolted Steel Tanks, they continue to prove superior because of Columbian's exclusive and important details of design. Even after 30 years of service users have rings to increase storage capacity.

Easy Ways to Erect — Detailed easy-to-understand blue prints for erection are furnished so that tanks may be put up with any kind of labor—or we will provide supervisor for your own men—or a complete Columbian crew. Foundation specifications and blue prints are furnished to enable your local concrete contractor to build foundation.

Free Engineering Service— All preliminary engineering service for designing tanks to meet your particular need and arrangement is provided free. **WRITE NOW** for free literature.

Columbian Steel Tank Co. P.O. Box B-4226 Kansas City, Mo.

Associate Member of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association

OILSEEDS

Fats Prices Will Stay Up

Prices of most fats and oils during the next 12 months probably will remain above a year earlier since consumer income and industrial activity will be higher than in the past 12 months, according to the Demand and Price Situation, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Output of fats and oils from domestic materials, plus oil equivalent of exported soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts, is likely to be nearly the same as the 11.9 billion pounds produced in the year ending Sept. 30.

Prices of lard and vegetable oils may decline this fall from early September levels, reflecting the seasonal peak in output. The price of soybeans also may be depressed this fall by heavy marketings from the record 1950 crop, unless marketings are spread over a longer period than usual.

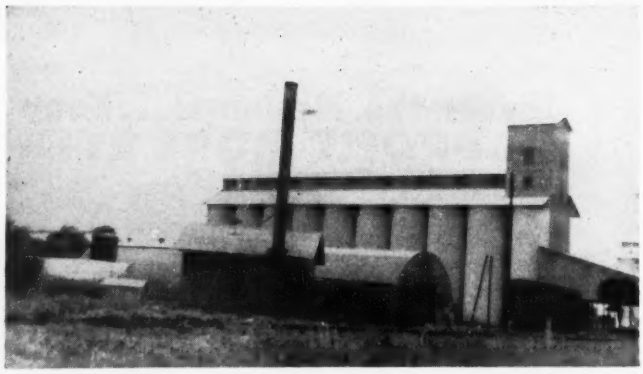
Indonesia Crops Larger

Indonesia's peanut and soybean crops are expected to be larger this year than last, Willard O. Brown, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Jakarta, reports.

An exceptionally large increase in soybean production is indicated for Java and Madura, Bali and Lombok.

Soybeans remain under government export embargo, and there have been no shipments out of Indonesia since Jan. 1949.

Further expansion of peanut and soybean production may be expected in Indonesia since it is encouraged by the government, says Brown.



—Photo by Paul C. Hughes

This is the solvent processing plant of Belzoni Oil Works, Inc., at Belzoni, Miss., built last year. Solvent used is hexane. Daily processing capacity is 60 tons and storage capacity is 200,000 bushels of soybeans. H. H. Gantz is general manager.

Coconut Oil Exports Down

Exports in 1950 of copra and coconut oil, in terms of copra, from the major producing areas of the world—the Philippines, Indonesia, Ceylon, and Malaya—are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1949, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The anticipated increase in Philippine exports is expected to be offset by a comparable decrease in Indonesian shipments. Likewise, any increase in Malaya may be counteracted by a decline in Ceylon.

Exports from these four areas during the first quarter of this year totaled 215,660 long tons, copra basis, representing a decrease of 18 percent from the comparable period of 1949.

—s b d—

BEANS BIG BUSINESS FOR ILL. ELEVATORS

A study of the handling of Illinois-grown soybeans, from the time the harvested beans leave the farmer until they reach the processor, has just been completed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the University of Illinois. A report of the study is called "Marketing Channels and Margins for Soybeans and Soybean Products in Illinois, October 1947-September 1949."

Country elevators—which handle about 96 percent of the soybeans sold from Illinois farms—got a margin of about 13.6 cents per bushel, gross, for soybeans they handled in 1947 and about 8 cents per bushel in 1948. The elevators' margin was more in 1947, mainly because the "fortuitous" price gain (increase in price after purchase) was over 4 cents a bushel in '47 as compared with seven-tenths of a cent in '48.

According to the report, the handling of soybeans has become a large part of the country elevator business in Illinois. As is true in many new industries that have not established a routine system of marketing, speculative gains and losses are important considerations to operators.

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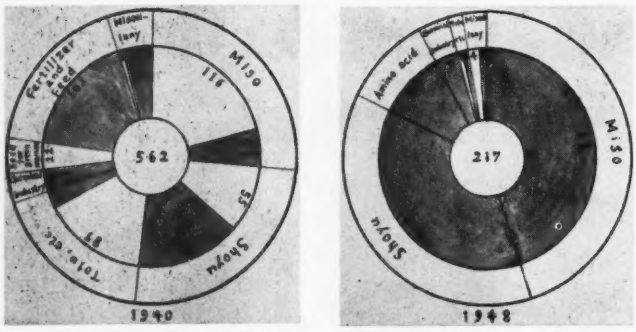


Japanese usage of soybeans shows startling change in 8 years.

JAPAN SHIFTS FROM WHOLE BEANS TO MEAL

Changes in soybean consumption in Japan between 1940 and 1948 are shown in the above graphs. Units shown are 1,000 metric tons.

Figures in center circle indicate total consumption. Figures in the white portion of second circle indicate the quantity of soybeans consumed as whole beans; those in the shaded portion the quantity consumed as soybean oil meal (in terms of whole beans.)

In 1940 the Japanese people were consuming about half their beans as whole beans. But by 1948 practically all soybeans were being used in the form of soybean oil meal. Consumption of miso and shoyu have greatly increased. Most other uses have shrunk.

During the 10 years preceding the end of World War II, Japan imported an average of about 700,000 tons of soybeans, chiefly from Manchuria. This inflow of soybeans was stopped almost entirely immediately after the war, which resulted in critical protein and oil supplies. But imports since then have increased, overcoming the extreme shortage. About 80 percent of total soybean imports during 1946-48 were from the U. S.

Graphs are furnished by S. Mihori, executive director of the Japanese Soybean Association, Tokyo.

—s b d—

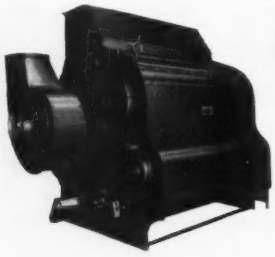
CANADIAN MARGARINE DECISION IS UPHELD

The Privy Council in London, England, has upheld the margarine decision rendered almost two years ago by the Canadian Supreme Court, according to Foreign Crops and Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Canadian Supreme Court, in Dec. 1948, declared that the legislation that had banned the manufacture and sale of margarine in Canada for many years was invalid.

This action by the Privy Council now confirms that the responsibility for regulating the sale and manufacture of margarine in Canada rests with the various provinces themselves, rather than the Dominion Government.

For High Capacity SCALPING and ASPIRATING SOYBEANS



The Carter SCALPERATOR

In the initial cleaning of soybeans, the Carter Scalperator provides efficient scalping and aspirating of beans going directly to storage, removing both coarse and light foreign materials. Special controls are available by which the volume of beans handled can be coordinated with the volume required for drying. This operation ahead of dryers is an important protection against fire. The all-metal machine is entirely rotary in motion, to eliminate vibration. Power requirements are low. Sizes to fit YOUR capacity needs are available.

The Carter MILLERATOR

The Carter Millerator efficiently screens and aspirates soybeans before processing. The upper screen performs a refined scalping, removing material larger in diameter than the beans handled, and much of the material substantially longer. The lower screen removes small seeds and sand, and can be used to remove splits. Controlled aspiration effectively removes light foreign materials. The machine is all-metal, easy to control, uses very little power. Write for complete information on the MILLERATOR and SCALPERATOR.

HART-CARTER COMPANY

659 Nineteenth Avenue N. E. Minneapolis 18, Minnesota

Decatur Hotel Features Salted Soys, Cakes

Salted Soybeans are served during cocktail hour in Hotel Orlando lounge. Left to right, Rea Virt, W. B. Hostetler, Ann Friend, and waiters Albert Porter and Horace Williams.

"Hm-m-m-m Good!!!" and "You can say that again brother!!!" is the vocal expression of whoever tries a stack of those famous soy cakes at the Orlando Hotel in Decatur, Ill. But the true tip off to their flavor and taste is the look of satisfaction that follows.

When Jake Powers, the present manager, took over the Hotel Orlando he felt that the hotel should be doing things to live up to the slogan of the city of Decatur—"The Soybean Capital of the World." Mr. Powers' interest in soybeans is more than casual as he had over 300 acres of soybeans on his farms this year. He hit on the idea of featuring soy cakes as a part of every morning menu. He has had them on the menu every day since Jan. 1946.

Powers had so many requests for the recipe that he has had the formula broken down to a size that will serve four:

SOY CAKES

2 eggs
2 tablespoons sugar
¾ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups milk
2 cups Golden Mix flour
¼ cup melted shortening.

The above will make a meal of mouth watering goodness and could be the reason why the dining rooms of the Hotel Orlando are recommended by both Duncan Hines and the AAA. If you think the soy cakes are good you should try them as waffles.

To further the cause of Decatur in its claim as "The Soybean Capital of the World" and to add an extra treat to the Cocktail Lounge Powers wanted to serve "Salted Soys" similar to those made famous by "Stop and Shop" of Chicago before the war. But he was unable to find them anywhere or to find how to prepare them. After 1½ years of trying different ways Powers and his cooks developed a method of preparing salted soybeans. In the spring of 1948 Powers began to serve "Salted Soybeans" during the Cocktail hour in his lounge. To add a bit of color special dishes were made with this wording, "Decatur, the Soybean Capital, Hotel Orlando." Powers feels that it is simple to make these tasty crunchy salty soybeans. Use any variety of clean soybeans, blanch for 1 hour in a steamer, French fry—in clean hot grease until crisp and brown—salt to taste and serve.

Other cities might disagree with Decatur as to which city is the soybean capital of the world, but there is no disagreement about the Hotel Orlando serving soy food at its best.

—s b d—

WORLD FLAX CROP

A preliminary forecast places 1950 world flaxseed production at 140 million bushels, or approximately the same as the latest revised figure for last year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mills throughout the middle west are saving up to $1 a ton in sacking costs by using 'NU-SEME' bags . . . an exclusive, patented Western Burlap Bag Co. product. And, at the same time, they're getting bags that look as good as brand new AND ARE JUST AS STRONG! . . . with their regular colorful imprint!

In addition to Money Saving 'NU-SEME' Bags, Western Burlap Bag Co. also makes all types of beautiful new WES-PRINTS, NEW cotton and NEW Burlap Bags.

So, for your next bag needs, remember WESTERN. Find out how you can save money without sacrificing quality. Write today for complete information . . . without any obligation, of course.

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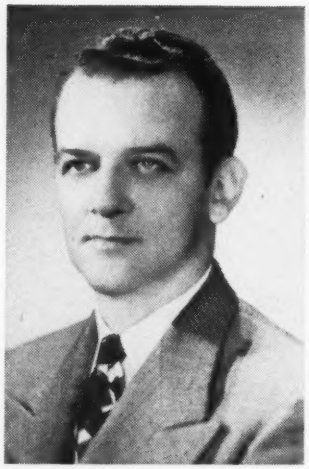
CUTS DOWN SCOOPING

A new product that practically eliminates costly hand scooping of grain is the "Ford's Pneumatic Grainvayer," developed by the Myers-Sherman Co., of Streator, Ill., according to David A. Garrick, vice president of sales for the company.

A "Constant Hi-Capacity" double fan sucks over 1,000 bushels of grain per hour from the ground, out of temporary storage bins or any other place and floats it at high speed to wherever the operator wants it. Grain is not damaged however because it by-passes the fan. Material is transferred from the suction system to the discharge system through a "Leak-Pruf" air lock. This new design provides an effective air seal that cannot be damaged by wire, nails or other tramp metal in the grain.

Tests conducted at a Midwestern university show that, when filling temporary storage bins, the Grainvayer separates the pieces of broken cob from the grain by throwing them to the outer edge of the storage space where the heat they generate can be quickly dissipated through the sides without over heating the corn.



JAMES C. RANKIN

RANKIN PROMOTED

Appointment of James C. Rankin as manager of the four important Glidden Co. operating units in Indianapolis was announced by Dwight P. Joyce, president.

Manager of the Glidden feed mill division in Indianapolis since May 1949, Rankin now has been made responsible for operation of the new 3-million-dollar soya extraction plant, the 1½-million-bushel grain elevator, and the paint and varnish division warehouse. Rankin joined Glidden in 1942.

Joyce pointed out that Rankin will work in cooperation with R. G. Golseth, vice president in charge of the soya products division; Paul E. Sprague, vice president, and A. D. Duncan, vice president in charge of the paint and varnish division.

—s b d—

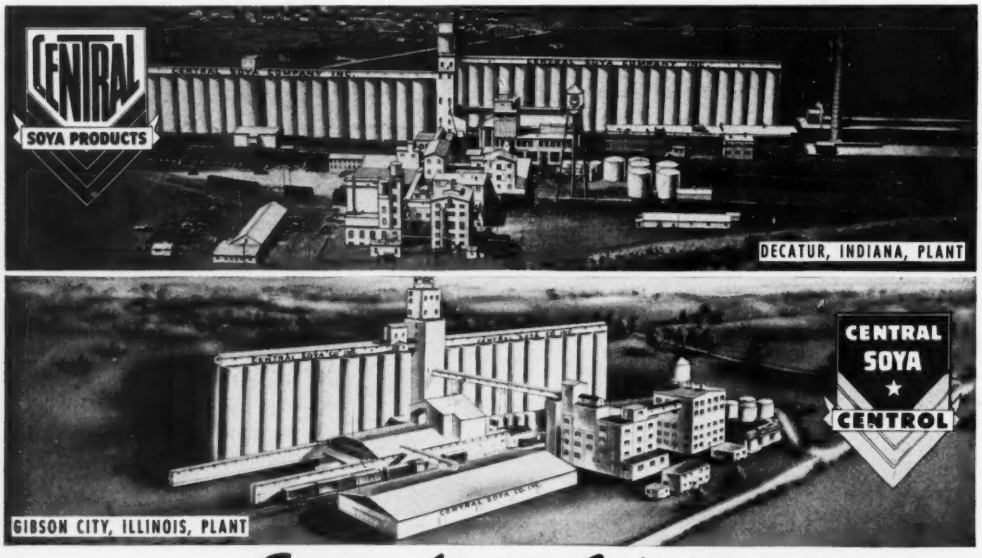
SHELLABARGER BUILDS

Shellabarger Mills, Inc., plans to build a soybean processing plant at Decatur, Ill., with a capacity of 10,000 bushels daily. Estimated cost will exceed $500,000.

W. L. Shellabarger, president, said the new plant will be designed to use non-inflammable solvent to reduce the explosion risk. Fisher-Stoune Co. have the contract.

The plant was designed by the French Oil Mill Machinery Co. and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. A 200,000-bushel elevator and other buildings will be built this fall.

Shellabarger said the firm's plant at Pana, Ill., will continue to operate as long as it is economical.



Serving American Industry

THE CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INC.

(EXECUTIVE OFFFICE)

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Record Harvest Is Nearly Completed

The bulk of the soybean crop in the heaviest producing northern areas was out of the field as the Soybean Digest went to press—some places 100 percent. Harvesting weather was good over much of the belt. Some correspondents have revised their estimates upward. Per acre yields are good but not as high as last year in most northern states. Yields are better than last year in Missouri and Arkansas. But yields are very disappointing in some areas.

Farmers are reported to be holding far more soybeans than ever before. As a result the threatened market glut and boxcar crisis did not develop, except in limited areas.

Little frost damage was reported, but there is apparently more disease damage this year than usual.

A record breaking production of soybeans is nearing realization. Oct. 1 indications point to a crop of about 275 million bushels, only slightly above the forecast of a month ago, according to the Oct. 1 crop report of U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is 24 percent above last year's relatively large crop and nearly 70 percent above the 1939-48 average. The indicated yield of 21.3 bushels per acre is the third highest of record, being exceeded only by the 22.4 bushels harvested last year and the 21.4 bushels per acre produced in 1948.

Reports of Soybean Digest crop correspondents follow:

Alabama

J. H. Bryson, Jr., Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, for southeast Alabama, northwest Florida (Oct. 25): 80% of crop harvested. Per acre yield 20 bu. All commercial storage, very little on farm except for seed next year. Local price to farmers $2.10.

H. I. West, Bay Minette, for southwest (Oct. 23): 80% of crop harvested by Nov. 1. Per acre yield about 10% less than 1949; total yield about 10% more. Beans grading excellent. Very dry fall for harvesting. Less than 5% stored on farm. Net price to farmers $2.05.

Arkansas

L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott, for Little Rock area (Oct. 23): Crop 25% harvested, mostly S-100 and few Dortchsoys and Ogdens. Per acre yield about 5% higher than last year, on larger acreage. Midseason beans grading very good to present time. Considerable increase in farm storage over other years due to limited transportation and oil mill storage facilities. Conditions in general have been very favorable. However, crop in some respects not normal. Cool damp weather with excessive rain prevailed throughout August and until Sept. 27. This delayed maturity of Dortchsoy 2s and Ogdens about 10 days. Later varieties such as Dortchsoy 31s are maturing on time (about Nov. 1). This condition will increase somewhat the difficulties of harvesting in this area.

Keith J. Bilbrey, county agent Blytheville, for Mississippi County (Oct. 23): One-third of crop harvested. Yield 2 bushels per acre higher than last year. Have had over 2 weeks perfect sunshine and beans matured fastest I ever saw. Grading No. 2. Expect storage to be five times what it was last year because this year we have considerable storage facilities.

Jake Hartz, Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart, Ark., for central and southeast (Oct. 24): 40% of crop harvested. Per acre yield 10% greater than 1949, total yield 65% greater. S-100 variety slightly weather damaged. Beans grading No. 2 or better. 15% more beans in storage than last year. Facilities for handling have been adequate to date. Expect beans to start backing up this week. Freight car situation terrible. Have had one car in last four days. Price paid producers No. 2 beans $1.90 to $1.95.

Florida

E. N. Stephens, county agent, Pensacola, for Escambia county (Oct. 27): 95% of crop harvested. Per acre yield 15% higher than 1949. Total 15 to 25% higher. Beans grading very good. About 10% of our beans were stored last year. None this year.

Illinois

R. W. Weitzer, Valley Farms Co., Wrights, Ill., for west central (Oct. 25): 95% of crop harvested. Total yield 125% of 1949. Beans as low as 8% in moisture and very good quality. Every bit of available storage being filled with beans. Price paid farmers this area $2.23.

Walter W. McLaughlin, Decatur, for area (Oct. 23): 99% of crop harvested. Only a few weedy patches left. Per acre yield about 10% less than 1949. Total yield about same. Beans grading No. 2 or better. More beans being stored by farmers. Facilities adequate to handle crop movement.

Russell S. Davis, Clayton, for west central (Oct. 24): Crop 100% harvested. Per acre and total yield higher than 1949, but just how much not known yet. A more perfect harvest season could not have been made

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and the list continues to grow year after year. There must be a reason.

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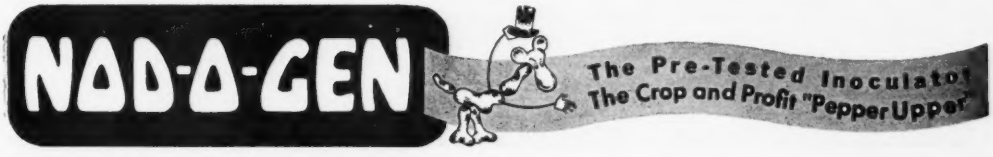

on order. Never rained during entire harvest. This has been most remarkable soybean year. Big acreage, good stands, big growth, very little lodging for so tall growth, early frost (Oct. 9) killed leaves and weeds, and dry sunny days prevailed until crop was all harvested. Yields and quality both tops. Beans grading best ever, no green or wet beans. Seemingly more beans being stored. Facilities were adequate to handle crop movement. Cars were available when elevators became loaded. Price paid farmers for No. 2 beans $2.08 this area.

J. E. Johnson,, Champaign, for Champaign and adjoining counties (Oct. 24): Harvest completed. Estimated yield 1 bushel lower than 1949 Illinois yield. Total yield should be 10% higher due to increased acreage. Some disease damage. Ideal weather for harvesting. Estimate 40% of soybeans in storage, 20% higher than 1949. Large trucks used to haul beans to processing plant. This saved day. Lowest price paid during harvest $2.05, high up to Oct. 21 $2.20.

Ready for Harvest?

WE'RE TALKING ABOUT the biggest soybean crop in history. The one that's in harvest right now—that presents a good many problems to handlers and processors of meal.

Some of them, of course, have gone to work on those problems already . . . are doing all they can to protect their inventory needs—and their processing profits.

We think that's why trading in soybean meal futures on the Memphis Merchants Exchange has recently been so heavy.

Last year, for example, only 655,300 tons were traded. And so far this year, the score stands at 1,073,700 tons.

Of course, that still doesn't mean that all meal buyers are ready for the harvest.

If you're not satisfied with the plans you've made, we'll do all we can to help.

We'll execute your orders, of course. We have our own organization right on the exchange—a well-staffed department to handle cash transactions in meal and crude oil.

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Or we'll send you a pamphlet we've just prepared that explains the unusual and attractive provisions of demand certificate delivery—plus other important features of the soybean meal futures contract.

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Indiana

K. E. Beeson, Indiana Corn Growers Association, Lafayette (Oct. 23): Probably 75% harvested. Week of Oct. 16 ideal for harvesting in much of state. Official acre forecast 1 bushel less than 1949. Farmers often comment yields not as high as expected. An area in central southwestern has much damage in pod; also considerable bud blight. Except for this area, beans are grading good. More beans going into storage than in recent years. Elevator bins reported full late last week. Price to farmers $2.14.

Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Inc., Fort Wayne, for northeastern Indiana, northwestern Ohio (Oct. 26): 75% of crop harvested. Per acre yield about same as 1949; total slightly larger. Very few fields injured by frost. Considerable damage by August and September floods. Some localities having trouble getting crop harvested on account of wet weather. Beans grading practically all No. 2 or better. Considerably more beans going into storage and remaining in farmer's ownership control than previous years. Handling facilities very nearly adequate. Price to farmers $2.14. Farmers generally bullish about price of beans.

Chester B. Biddle, Remington, for northwest (Oct. 25): 99% of crop harvested. Estimated per acre yield down 3 bushels from 1949 level. Total yield 5 to 10% increase. Slight damage from disease and wet areas. Some fields rather weedy. 20% increase in farm storage. Price to farmers $2.25 for No. 2 soybeans.

Peter J. Lux, State PMA, Indianapolis for central (Oct. 24): 92% of crop harvested. Per acre yield 5% larger than 1949. Beans grading No. 1 and 2. 10% more farm storage than 1949. Price paid farmers for No. 2 beans $2.02.

J. Benj. Edmondson, Danville, for south central (Oct. 24): Crop practically 100% harvested. Per acre yield about normal with a possible higher trend. Some unusually high yields reported in isolated spots. Total yield has been upped 5-10%. Only damage has been from disease, chiefly bud blight and pod and stem blight or stalk canker. All varieties equally affected. Damage ranges from negligible to 100% in different fields or spots in fields. Beans grading No. 2 generally. Moldy beans resulting from disease common. Weed seeds and green stems, swollen green beans from bud blight plants all contributed to poorer quality. Probably 10% more beans are going into storage than formerly. Crop

has been taken care of in good shape by handling facilities. Price paid around $2.00-$2.08.

George K. Black, J. A. McCarty Seed Co., Evansville, for southwestern (Oct. 23): 50% of crop harvested. Per acre yield same as 1949. Total yield up 15%. Some early varieties showed 15 to 20% damage. Other than above beans grading very good. Receipts at elevators sharply lower than expected. All receivers attribute to increased storage on and off farm. Price to growers $2.16 for No. 2 beans.

Iowa

Howard L. Roach, Plainfield for northeast (Oct. 23): Four-fifths of crop harvested. Per acre yield about same as 1949. Total yield same. Beans are grading No. 2. Local price for No. 2 soybeans $2.15.

Otis J. Luttschwager, Buckeye, for central (Oct. 24): 99% of crop handled. Per acre yield about same as 1949. More acres planted. Beans grading excellent. Many more kept on farm this year. Handling facilities are adequate. Delivered price in Des Moines $2.15.

Leslie M. Carl, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Des Moines (Oct. 23): All harvesting complete except very few late fields. 1950 yield 21 bushels per acre: 22.5 bushels 1949. Total production 1950 38.1 million bushels compared with 28.7 million bushels in 1949. Some beans lightweight but most about average. Farm storage heavy. Some car shortage at loading points.

Kansas

G. C. Wareham, Thomson Soya Mill, Hiawatha, for northeast (Oct. 23): Crop 50% harvested. Per acre yield much better than 1949, about 28-bushel average. Increased acreage has increased area yield. Beans grading good—9.8% moisture. About same amount going into storage as in past years. Price for No. 2 beans in area $2.09.

H. L. Collins, agricultural statistician in charge, Topeka (Oct. 27): Two-fifths of crop harvested Oct. 21. Indicated 1950 yield 16 bushels compared with 14.5 in 1949. Total production 4.9 million bushels compared with 3.4 million last year. Delayed frost pushed soybeans rapidly toward maturity and permitted late planted fields to reach maturity.

E. A. Cleavinger, extension specialist crops and soils, Manhattan for eastern (Oct. 27): 85% of crop harvested. 20% increase in per acre yield as compared with 1949. Beans grading high. About same amount going into storage as past years. Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans $2.06.

Kentucky

Ohio Valley Soybean Co-op, Henderson, for tri-state area, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky (Oct. 24): 60% of crop harvested. Per acre yield less than 1949. Total area yield 10% more. Rain previous to harvest damaged crop. Beans grading fair to good. 10% more going into storage than in 1949. Price to farmers $2.13.

Ralph Kenney, field agent in agronomy, Lexington, for Madisonville, Henderson, Owensboro (Oct. 25): 30-40% of crop harvested. Per acre yield a little lower than 1949, not so good as anticipated. Growers say crop looks good but summer rain must have reduced yields. Diseases prevalent but effect on yield unknown. Most beans grading No. 2, some lower. Noticeably more beans going into storage than last year. Weather good. Harvest started 10 days late and continues so. Need frost to drop leaves on large acreage Ogden. More than usual damage in pods. Several thousand acres flood loss last of September in Rough River, Pond River and Panther Creek areas. Otherwise crop

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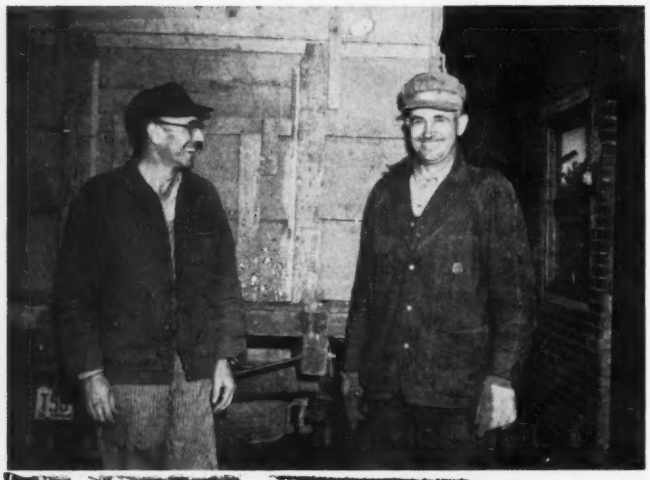

—Digest photo by Pellett

One of the first loads of 1950-crop soybeans in the Clara City, Minn., territory, was about to be dumped at the Thissen Elevator there when this photo was taken Oct. 11. At left is A. L. Thissen, of the elevator; at right C. J. Vols, owner of the beans, which were Ottawa Mandarins, that tested 14 percent moisture. Vols produced 150 acres of beans this year.

standing up well. Price to farmers $2.15 for No. 2 beans.

Louisiana

W. M. Scott, Tallulah, for northeast (Oct. 24): 60% of crop harvested. Per acre yield 10% over 1949, principally due to better cultivation. Beans grading good. Lowest moisture I have ever seen. We combined beans last week with 9.25% moisture. 25 to 33⅓% going into storage. Area price for No. 2 beans $1.80.

Minnesota

Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault, for south central (Oct. 23): About 75-80% of crop harvested. Increased acreage and slight yield increase makes total production up 30% compared to 1949. Beans grading good with very little damage. 20-25% more beans being stored. Area price $2.10.

R. E. Hodgson, Waseca for southeast (Oct. 23): 50% of crop harvested. Yields reported 15 to 33 bushels. Total yield 115% of 1949. Early drouth and uneven germination hurt yields a little. Early frost caught late beans. Ideal harvest weather past week has dried beans and yields surprisingly in view of pessimism a month ago.

John W. Evans, Montevideo, for southwest central (Oct. 26): Crop 80 to 90% harvested. Per acre yield 80% of 1949. Total yield 20% increase due to increased acreage. Frost damage to 5% of acreage. August dry weather shrank crop, otherwise record crop was in sight. Beans otherwise No. 1 grade but foreign material brings down to No. 2. Big increase in elevator storage and percent of beans left on farm. Congestion not developing as expected. Local price to farmers $2.20.

Missouri

J. Ross Fleetwood, University of Missouri, Columbia (Oct. 23): 65% of crop harvested. Per acre yield slightly higher than 1949. Total yield 10% more than 1949. Beans grading very good. About same amount of beans going into storage as in past years. Boxcar shortage has caused local delays. Price paid to farmers $2.06, varying locally.

Carver Brown, Laddonia, for northeast (Oct. 25): 95% of crop harvested. Per acre yield 10% greater than 1949; total yield 20% greater. Killing frost Sept. 23 decreased yield of late beans 10 to 20%. 10% more beans going into storage than in past. Area price $2.10 for No. 2 beans.

E. M. Poirot, Golden City, for southwest (Oct. 25): 30% of crop harvested. Per acre and total yield higher than 1949. Beans grading excellent. About same amount going into storage as in past. Local price $1.89.

O. H. Acom, Wardell, for Pemiscot and New Madrid counties (Oct. 23): 25% of crop harvested. Per acre yield 10% better than 1949, total 20% above. Beans grading good. Fine weather to harvest them so far. Had rain Oct. 21. Will delay few days. 30-40% going into storage. Storage and car shortage acute. Local price $1.90 to $2.10.

Harry A. Plattner, Malta Bend, for central (Oct. 25): 80% of crop harvested. Per acre yield possibly 5-8% under 1949. Total yield 20% increase. Beans grading good. 90 to 95% in commercial storage, about same as last year. Local price up and down from $2.

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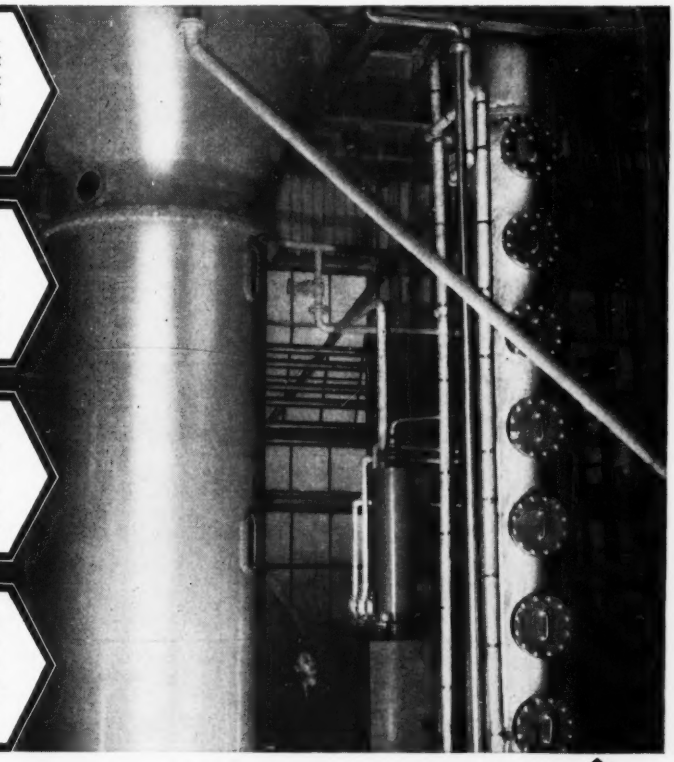

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State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Indic. 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Indic. 1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	19.3	24.0	22.5	17,547	20,592	23,895
Ind.	18.4	23.0	22.0	22,958	33,166	36,960
Ill.	21.2	26.0	24.5	64,513	82,692	94,692
Mich.	16.4	22.0	20.0	1,525	1,452	2,180
Wis.	14.2	16.5	16.0	490	248	320
Minn.	15.4	17.5	15.0	5,995	12,408	15,930
Iowa	19.6	22.5	21.0	28,766	28,778	38,178
Mo.	15.0	21.0	21.5	8,046	17,997	24,424
Kans.	11.1	14.5	16.0	1,715	3,436	4,992
Va.	14.8	18.0	19.0	1,128	2,106	2,584
N. C.	12.0	15.0	15.0	2,675	3,960	4,290
Ky.	15.2	18.5	17.0	1,102	2,202	2,227
Tenn.	13.5	19.0	21.0	642	1,140	1,890
Miss.	12.8	15.5	19.5	1,212	1,674	5,714
Ark.	14.6	20.0	20.0	2,980	5,820	10,000
Other States	12.8	15.1	16.0	3,198	4,724	6,980
United States	18.8	22.4	21.3	164,491	222,305	275,256

U. S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board.

Nebraska

Donald G. Hanway, assistant agronomist, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, for eastern (Oct. 22): Crop 100% harvested. Total yield two to three times 1949. Some hail damage just before harvest. Quality very good, grading No. 1 to No. 2. Local price $2.12.

New Jersey

John E. Baylor, assistant extension specialist in farm crops, College of Agriculture, New Brunswick (Oct. 26): Not more than 5-10% of crop harvested. Per acre yield about same as 1949. Total yield 6 to 10% increase. Crop late maturing but probably small percentage will be damaged by frost. Weed problem serious in some fields. About same going into storage as in past years.

North Carolina

Morgan Oil & Refining Co., Farmville, for eastern (Oct. 24): 10% of crop harvested. Per acre and total yield 90% of 1949. Beans high in moisture. Price to farmers locally $2.10. Too much rain during harvesting season.

H. V. Latham, Belhaven for east Beaufort and Hyde counties (Oct. 25): 20% of crop harvested. Per acre yield 90% of 1949, total yield 100%. 10% damage from wet weather. Beans grading mostly No. 2. Twice as many going into commercial storage as in past years. Local price for No. 2 beans $2.

North Dakota

C. J. Heltemes, Fargo, (Oct. 23): 25% harvested. Harvesting has gone rather slowly in some areas because we have not had a good heavy frost and because of wet weather. Many farmers also had flax to harvest, and since most soybeans are straight combined there has been no hurry to get at them. Acreage greatly expanded this year. Real late seeded acreage did not fully mature, a factor in holding down yield per acre.

W. P. Sebens, Fargo (Oct. 26): 40% of crop harvested. Per acre yield about 10% less than 1949. Total yield much larger. 20% of crop damaged by frost. Beans grading fair to good. Very few beans going into storage. Local price $2 to $2.10.

Ohio

Calvin Heilman, Kenton, for Hardin, Wyandot and Marion counties (Oct. 26): 98% of crop harvested. Per acre and total yield 10% less than 1949. A little frost damage. Much damage from root rot caused by wet weather at planting time. 99% of beans are grading No. 2. Local price $2.14.

G. G. McIlroy, Irwin, for west central (Oct. 25): 80% of crop harvested. Per acre yield some less than 1949 as there is no question but that beans failed to pod as usual in many fields. About same total yield as 1949 although acreage larger. Some damage due to limited rainfall in spots in August, also stem rot damage very evident in some fields. Beans grading generally better than 1949, elevators report. 60% going into storage as compared with 10% last year. Local price $2.11. This is my first experience with beans which apparently had enough nitrogen and moisture to grow a maximum sized plant yet did not produce beans according to size. I saw Hawkeyes 42-48 inches in height at combining time that yielded around 34 bushels. This was a good thick stand, 8 to 10 plants to foot, in 40-inch rows.

South Dakota

H. G. Miller & Son, Garden City, for Clark County (Oct. 25): 60% of crop harvested. Per acre yield 10 to 12 bushels. Too cold a summer and hail in some areas. No rain in June. Beans just got under wire from frost. Stand was short, thin in the rows. Beans grading mostly No. 1. About 40% being stored on farms. Local price $2.01.

Wisconsin

Geo. M. Briggs, Agricultural College, Madison (Oct. 25): 75% of crop harvested. Per acre yield 25 to 80% of 1949. Total yield 50%. Late spring, cool summer, early frost all played havoc with yields. Some acres abandoned. Beans grading very good. Most harvested are 11 to 13% moisture. Considerable more to be kept on farms. $2.25 price paid at processing plant at Menominee. In one large soybean

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producing area unheard of low yields of 3 to 5 bushels per acre have nearly floored producers. Monroe soybean is showing up good and should take a more important place in 1951 in this 90-to-100- day growing area.

John P. Dries, Saukville, for southeastern (Oct. 24): 60% of crop harvested. Yield below normal. Early frost and late season chief cause. Will depress soybean growing still more in my area. Beans poor quality.

Ontario

R. H. Peck, River Canard, Ontario, Canada for southwestern Ontario (Oct. 24): 60% of crop harvested. Per acre yield about 15% less than 1949; total should be about 15% increase. Various sections have suffered from drought, some fields from pod and stem blight and a little brown stem rot. In a few cases weeds caused damage. Beans grading very good. Ideal harvest weather past week has brought moisture content to a low point. Probable 20% more will be stored than in past. Price $2.10 delivered to local elevator.

—s b d—

WAGE-HOUR RULING

Effective Oct. 5 the receiving of soybeans for storage by cottonseed oil mills is subject to the 14-weeks-per-year limited overtime pay exemption under the Fair Labor Standards Act—the Federal Wage-Hour Law—as an industry of a seasonal nature. The ruling by the wage-hour administrator permits cottonseed oil mills receiving soybeans to employ workers up to 12 hours a day and up to 56 hours per week during a period of 14-work-weeks (in any one year) without payment of the penalty rate of time and one-half for overtime.

The exemption does not apply to soybean crushing.

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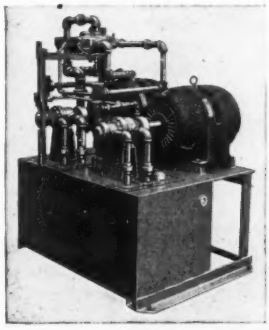

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The KEWANEE Dumper will widen the area you can serve and increase your volume. Truckers appreciate "no long waiting in line" and they tell others. It attracts new customers and builds your business. Find out *today* how KEWANEE will solve your unloading problems.

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PUBLICATIONS

Farm Storage Costs More than at Elevators

Does it cost more to store grain on farms or in country elevators?

Information on this subject has been obtained by interviewing farmers and country elevators in the wheat-producing area of western Oklahoma.

From the information obtained the workers conclude:

1—For farmers building new storage, average annual cost of storing grain on the farm was 53 percent higher than at country elevators.

2—In the average case, IF COMMERCIAL STORAGE IS AVAILABLE, it does not pay the farmer to use his own storage already constructed, nor to use storage bins that might be provided to him without charge.

The conclusions refer to relatively permanent storage of grain being held under loan or for sale. They DO NOT refer to temporary storage when commercial facilities are not available. Nor do they refer to on-farm storage for grain for feed or seed.

COMPARATIVE COSTS OF GRAIN STORAGE ON FARMS AND IN ELEVATORS. By Adlowe L. Larson, Thomas E. Hall, Howard S. Whitney and Charles H. Meyer. Bulletin No. B-349, June 1950. Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.

See also:

CASH COSTS OF FARM STORAGE IN MARKETING SOYBEANS. By Donald B. Agnew and Clifford H. Kierstead, fats and oils branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Temporary Storage

With the record soybean crop and the shortage of storage space it will not be surprising if some producers need temporary storage this year until they can move their beans.

Bins made of wire fencing and roll roofing have been tested at Ames, Iowa, and Hutchinson, Kans. Dry grain should keep satisfactorily in a bin of this kind for at least a year, if the bin is properly built, the roofing is not broken or damaged, and if the bin is fumigated if necessary. It is not suitable for storing moist grain.

Since the roof is not put on until the bin is full, and is removed during emptying you should have a canvas or waterproof paper cover to protect the grain from rain while filling or emptying.

BILL OF MATERIAL, CUTTING AND ERECTION INSTRUCTIONS FOR A 1,300-BUSHEL GRAIN BIN CONSTRUCTED OF WELDED WIRE FENCING AND WHITE SURFACED ROLL ROOFING. Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Division of Farm Buildings and Rural Housing, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.

Soy Recipe Books

Two new circulars of recipes for using soy products in food are now available from the University of Illinois.

FRANCES O. VAN DUYNE

One covers fresh green and dry whole soybeans, the other soy flour, grits and flakes, and soybean oil. The material was prepared by Frances O. Van Duyne and is partly based on previously issued mimeographed material.

Circular 662 tells how to grow soybeans in the home garden and includes recipes for the use of whole green and dry soybeans, roasting soybeans; and for making and using whole soybean milk and curd and soy sprouts.

Circular 664 contains two recipes for use of soybean oil in dressings as well as for use of soy flour, grits and flakes.

RECIPES FOR USING SOYBEANS. Circular 662, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

RECIPES FOR USING SOY FLOUR, GRITS AND FLAKES AND SOYBEAN OIL. Circular 664. University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

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Corn Annual

The American Corn Annual, believed to be the first reference book covering the corn industry, has just come off the press. The volume contains much factual and statistical information about the entire corn industry. The editor is Dr. John C. Anderson, Rutgers University College of Agriculture.

Some of the editorial contents include an up-to-date list of recent references on corn culture and breeding, certification standards, utilization of corn, a list of corn certification agencies, official market standards for corn, prices of United States corn by months, 1935-49, a list of important publications in the corn field, a rate and space planting chart, and the names of corn breeders in the United States.

The book is illustrated with charts and graphs. There are also articles on the origin of corn, world production of corn, and the definition and description of corn and corn products. Other features include 1950 corn limits and commercial corn areas, a dot distribution map, and a directory of business concerns serving the corn industry.

AMERICAN CORN ANNUAL. Editorial Office, 319 Scotch Plains Ave., Westfield, N. J. 44 pages. $2.

Inheritance Study

Inheritance of a number of characters in soybeans has been studied through hybridizing the commercial variety Dunfield with the wild soybean.

The five commercially important characters studied were: seed size, maturity date, protein and oil percentage, and iodine number of oil.

Seed size was calculated to be 55 percent heritable, to be moderately negative with protein percentage, highly positive with oil percentage and highly negative with iodine number of oil.

Maturity date was found to be 86 percent heritable, which is higher than that for any other character studied. Its inheritance was not associated with any of the other characters.

Protein content was 70 percent heritable. It appeared to be highly negatively associated with oil content and moderately so with seed size. Oil content was highly positive with seed size and highly negative with both protein and iodine number of the oil. There was little association of protein with iodine number. Iodine number of oil was highly negatively associated with seed size and oil content. Iodine number was 47 percent heritable, lowest of the characters studied.

INHERITANCE AND INTERRELATION OF SOME AGRONOMIC AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERS IN AN INTERSPECIFIC CROSS IN SOYBEANS, GLYCINE MAX X G. USSURIENSIS. By Charles R. Weber. Research Bulletin 374, June 1950. Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

Protein in Ration

Some recent studies have indicated that rations composed only of plant materials supplemented with synthetic compounds do not support the greatest possible growth of rats, mice, chickens and swine.

But rats fed purified rations containing 24 percent protein in the form of a soy protein preparation and DL-methionine as the only source of amino acids made satisfactory post-weaning weight gains for four successive generations at the University of Minnesota.

Extensive purification of the soy protein did not decrease the growth rate of rats. Daily administration of crystalline vitamin B_{12} to rats on a ration containing highly purified soy protein preparation did not increase the early post-weaning weight gains or the efficiency of food utilization.

NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF PLANT MATERIALS. I. GROWTH OF RATS ON PURIFIED RATIONS CONTAINING SOYBEAN PROTEIN. By M. O. Schultze, division of agricultural biochemistry, University of Minnesota, St. Paul. Journal of Nutrition, May 10, 1950.

Miscellaneous

The Chicago Board of Trade has issued a booklet covering its regulations of dealings in crude soybean oil futures.

CRUDE SOYBEAN OIL FUTURES. Chicago Board of Trade, Board of Trade Bldg, Chicago 4, Ill.

ANNUAL FARM CENSUS, 1949. Iowa Department of Agriculture, State of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.

Lists soybean acres, yield per acre and total production by counties for 1949.

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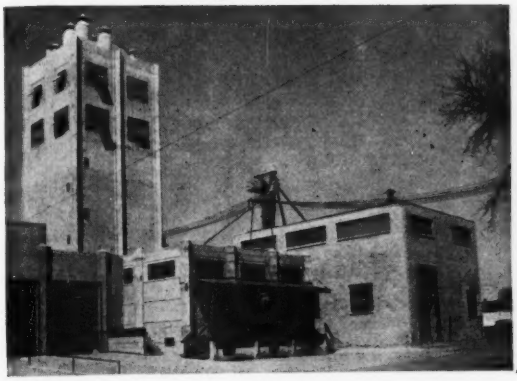
New Soybean Oil Extraction Plant



CROWN SAFE SOLVENT PROCESS PRODUCING HIGH QUALITY MEAL

In this building at Glencoe is the Crown safe solvent oil extraction plant recently purchased by the Farmer's and Merchant's Milling Co. This plant is producing an extremely high quality toasted meal and a high quality prime oil. Solvent used is non-explosive, non-inflammable Trichlorethylene.

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GRITS and FLAKES... FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

"Phenomenal Soybean Crop Expansion Benefits Processors" is an article by Louis J. Zitnik in Investment Dealers' Digest. Operations of some of the big processors are described.

* * * *

J. E. Vaughn has been elected president of the West Tennessee Soy Mill, Tiptonville, Tenn. He succeeds Ernest Rice of Nashville, who died last February. Peter Fredrickson of Ridgely was named first vice president and general manager.

* * * *

Sadorus Cooperative Grain Co., Sadorus, Ill., is completing bins with 35,000-bushels capacity for the storage of soybeans.

* * * *

Champaign County Grain Association has finished construction of new storage bins of 36,000-bushels capacity for soybean storage.

* * * *

A new industrial filter possessing the advantage of being self-cleaning has been introduced by Sparkler Manufacturing Co., Mundelein, Ill.

* * * *

A 1949 soybean production map by counties for Illinois, Indiana and Ohio has been issued by the agricultural development traffic department of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore 1, Md. Elevators in the area are listed on the reverse side of the map.

* * * *

East Prairie Milling Co., East Prairie, Mo., was destroyed recently in a $100,000 fire that razed the mill building and elevator and destroyed 35,000 bushels of corn. The concern is managed by Mrs. Nina Nelson.

* * * *

Louis Groh, seedsman and exporter, Claybank, Va., is adding 50,000 bushels bulk storage to present facilities.

* * * *

Dr. David F. Beard, extension agronomist for Ohio State University since 1939, has been appointed principal agriculturist and assistant head of the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, Beltsville, Md.

* * * *

Linings for steel drums and pails to protect a wide variety of products during shipment and temporary storage are described in a 12-page booklet entitled, "The Inside Story of Protective Linings for Steel Containers," issued by the Glidden Co., 11001 Madison Ave., Cleveland 2, Ohio.

* * * *

Use of "Early Frost" for advancing soybean harvest was described in a page story in Sept. 16 Prairie Farmer. Photos were taken on Valley Farms, Inc., Carrollton, Ill.

* * * *

Clifton Alexander Woodrum, president of the American Plant Food Council, Inc., Washington 6, D. C., passed away Oct. 6.

* * * *

The "S-A Circular Bin Discharger" is described in Bulletin No. 250 issued by Stephens-Adams Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill. The dischargers are designed

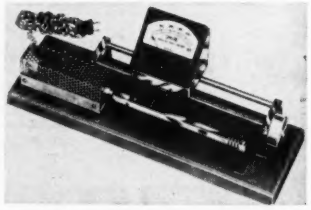
This is the 80,000-square-foot addition nearing completion to the plant of Agricultural Laboratories, Inc., at 1147 Chesapeake Ave., Columbus, Ohio. Plant was built to take care of expanded business on "Legume-Aid" seed inoculant. The Laboratories attribute their growth to the use of the Goodyear pliofilm inner bag in packaging inoculants, which they say keeps the bacteria in better condition from packaging to expiration date.

IN NEW STALEY POST

Harry Walmsley, a veteran of 35 years service with A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., has been appointed plant superintendent, a new position with the company. The position was created to insure broader supervision of the company's greatly expanded facilities. He will be succeeded as production superintendent by Louis E. Doxsie.

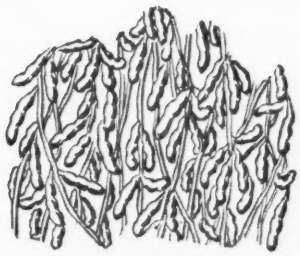
— s b d —

MELTING POINT METER



The Clarkstan Corp., 11921 West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 64, Calif., announces this new melting point meter for the fast and accurate determination of melting points between 20° and 500° F of waxes, gums, fats, tars, plastics, low melting alloys, organic compounds, and inorganic compounds. Accurate determination of melting point may be made with a quantity of but a few milligrams of substances. With reasonable precaution samples may be recovered uncontaminated. The method is fast. The instrument may be used by any laboratory technician.

More Soybean Acreage = New Profit Opportunities for You!



Eight Butler Bolted Steel Grain Tanks provide 150,400 bushels storage capacity for Butler Foster Farms, Inc., Vanduser, Missouri.

BUTLER *Bolted Steel* GRAIN TANKS

Take Your Choice of These Quick, Low Cost Construction Plans

1. Butler can help you arrange a complete turnkey installation by experienced Grain Elevator Contractors.

2. If you prefer to supervise your own installation, Butler supplies standard foundation plans and detailed, easy-to-follow erection plans, for quick erection by local labor.

There's no doubt about it . . . the trend is to increased soybean acreage. New markets for soybeans are found every day. Farmers want to hold a greater part of their crop over into winter and spring months for a more profitable sale. All this means new opportunities for greater profit for you when you install or enlarge storage facilities with Butler Bolted Steel Grain Tanks.

Steel storage is proved! All over the country Butler Steel Tanks are keeping soybeans and other grains in first-class condition for more profitable marketing. They're structurally strong, fire-safe, and weathertight. Butler Tanks go up in a matter of days . . . can be easily added to your present set-up. Your investment is low. And, best of all, there's practically no maintenance expense.

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for handling pulverized, granular, glutinous and soft lump materials that may refuse to discharge by gravity or may surge through openings too rapidly.

* * * *

North Dakota Mill & Elevator, Grand Forks, is installing a 25-tons-per-day Crown Iron Works Co. trichloroethylene solvent plant to go into operation Jan. 1. The company will continue to operate one of its Expellers.

* * * *

Edward B. Henley, former vice president of Western Cottonoil Co., has been appointed manager of the vegetable oils and allied products department of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, New York, N. Y. He has been in the cotton and cottonseed oil business since 1919.

* * * *

Vince Kearney, Centerville, Iowa, manager of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., feed and soy division, has accepted a new position with Pillsbury at Fayetteville, Ark.

* * * *

A new $250,000 soybean processing plant has been built at Foley, Ala., for Baldwin Oil Mills, Inc., and was expected to begin operations in October on 1950-crop soybeans produced in the area, according to Mike Giuliani, vice president. Storage facilities also have been built.

* * * *

A. Quistgaard Petersen, New Orleans, has been elected a member of the board of directors of Southdown Sugars, Inc. He is president and director of Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., and its subsidiaries.

* * * *

George Gabriel, who has been plant engineer at the Mertztown, Pa., plant of the Atlas Mineral Products Co., has been promoted to assistant plant manager.

* * * *

Robert P. Desch has joined Atlas Mineral Products Co., Mertztown, Pa., as research chemist.

* * * *

W. G. Andrews, director of special oil sales for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., since 1948, and an employee of the company for 9 years, has been elected assistant vice president of the firm.

* * * *

A recent addition to the staff of the Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, is William Murray, who has been assigned as assistant to the president, I. B. Phillips. He was formerly associated with Stevenson, Jordan and Harrison, and with Sessions Engineering Co.

* * * *

"The Rise of the Soybean," by David Heller in Autumn 1950 Farm Quarterly is a good review of soybean production in America, past, present and future.

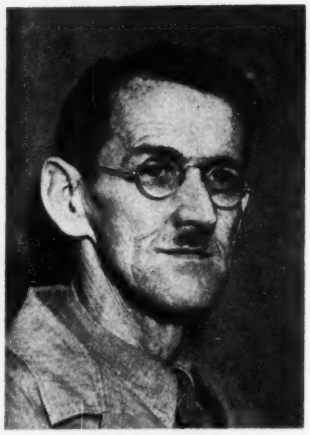
* * * *

Hammermills, a four-page, two color bulletin No. H-5 describes the models made by the Bauer Bros. Co., 1723 Sheridan Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

* * * *

C. S. Johnson, vice president in charge of research and products for Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, is leaving the company to become director of the program of progress of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., at Atlanta, Ga. He has been associated with Ralston Purina Co. since 1927.

TO MILLER & BUSHONG



RALPH C. HOLDER

Appointment of Ralph C. Holder to the position of director of nutrition and field service has recently been announced by Miller & Bushong, Inc., of Rohrerstown, Pa. He will also serve the by-products division of the National Fisheries Institute, Inc., in an advisory capacity.

Holder brings to both jobs extensive experience in the feed industry. His first position with the American Dried Milk Institute was followed by others with Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, and Marden-Wild Corp. of Boston, Mass. In 1942 he organized the biological laboratory of McMillen Feed Mills at Decatur, Ind., and shortly thereafter assumed active responsibility for developmental work of that firm in the livestock nutrition field. Mr. Holder has assumed his new duties at Rohrerstown.

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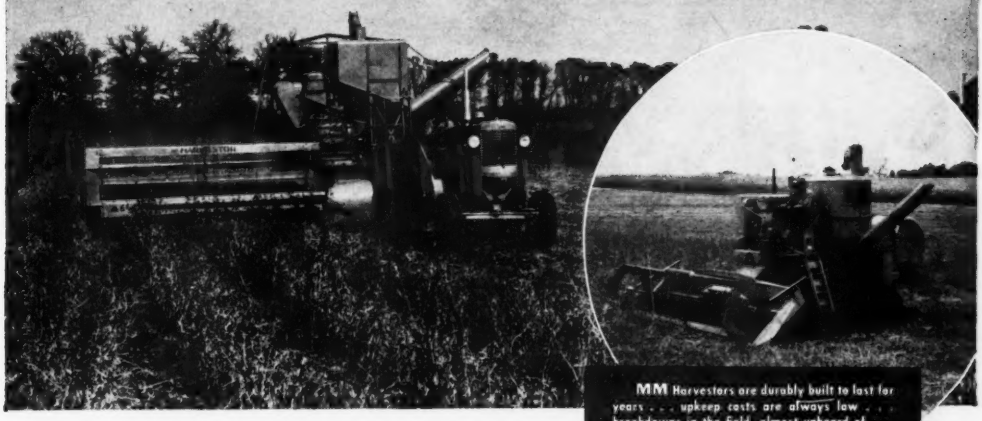

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Progressive farmers recognize MM HARVESTORS as the best soybean combines in the field . . . and they buy more of these economical, dependable combines than any other make. Here's why:

MM HARVESTORS get all the crop even under weediest conditions. There's no bunching or slugging of cut beans in the rasp bar cylinder. Easy rubbing action of the rasp bars thresh out the bean *gently*. Cracked beans and chewed or torn stalks are eliminated. Cleaning shoe eliminates fine chaff and leaves clean, uncracked beans in the bin.

Exclusive MM GRAIN PAN design prevents bunching of beans at sides or ends even on rolling land. MM CLEANING SHOE is automatically levelled for best cleaning position regardless of working tilt of the HARVESTOR. UNIT-MATIC POWER can be used for hydraulically lifting, lowering and varying height of cut.

Get beans faster, easier and really clean for the lowest cost harvesting per bushel, per acre, per dollar invested. Get an MM HARVESTOR. See your MM Sales and Service Dealer or write direct.

One man can handle both Harvestor and tractor with ease. Adjustments safely made on the go to fit all field conditions.

Header and thresher built as one unit. Balanced over main axel for easier handling, light draft and positive operation at all angles.

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MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MODERN MACHINERY

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

"Tellevel Automatic Bin Storage Control," is a new product offered by Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, to prevent grain bins from overflowing.

* * * *

Whitney H. Eastman, vice president of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., and a member of the National Audubon Society, has discovered the ivory billed woodpecker in northwest Florida, where he led an expedition to discover them, the Audubon Society has announced.

* * * *

Wheeler McMillen, president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, recently addressed the International Congress of Industrial Chemistry in Milan, Italy.

* * * *

Northwest Retail Feed Association, Inc., will hold its 1951 convention at Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 23-24

* * * *

Clyde H. Hendrix, vice president of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., in charge of the feed and soy division, Clinton, Iowa, made a tour in the Caribbean for Pillsbury the last 10 days of October.

* * * *

Albert S. Goss, 68, master of the National Grange, who died suddenly following a speech Oct. 25, was father of Warren H. Goss, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., who is well known in the soybean industry.

* * * *

James H. Burrell, manager of the products development department of the Ralston Purina Co., has resigned to go into business for himself. He has opened offices in the Continental Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. and offers services as a consultant on production, product development, farm crops, marine products feed ingredients and commercial feeds.

* * * *

Soybean Digest was used in a slide talk presentation by Esso Standard Oil Co. for its employees.

ADOPTS NEW BOTTLE

New no-drip bottle for La Choy Soy Sauce shown above has been adopted by La Choy Food Products, Archbold, Ohio, for its nationally distributed product.

The soy sauce is recommended for use on chop suey, chow mein or other Chinese dishes, hamburgers, steaks, roasts, chops, and to flavor soup, gravy, hash, stew, meat loaf and other dishes.

SOYBEANS CYPRESS BRAND FOR SEED

HIGHEST QUALITY SEEDS

GROWN ON OUR FARMS

The Hawkeye, Korean, Cypress No. 1, Adams and Wabash listed in order of their maturity, were all excellent yielders on Valley Farms and are widely adapted through Central Illinois and Missouri.

For the South, we recommend the Ogden, the S-100 and where adapted, the Wabash which yields about as well as the S-100 and has about the same maturity but has a much higher oil content.

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VALLEY FARMS
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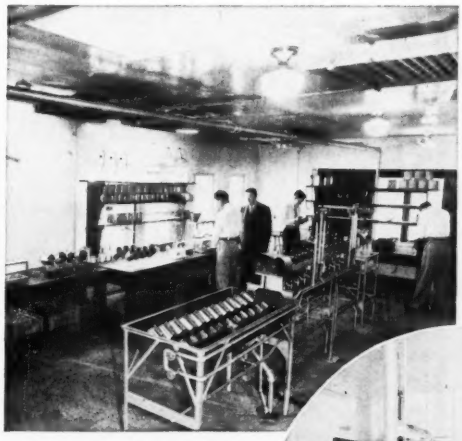
MEMBER: MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI MILLS — SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES FOR OIL BEANS.

Serving The Soybean Industry



The Decatur, Ill., laboratory is equipped with the most modern equipment for refining soybean oils.

The Des Moines, Iowa, laboratory with all the latest equipment for refining oils.

The Oil Refining Department at the Memphis, Tenn., laboratory, with a capacity of 150 refinings daily.

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PHONE 882
GRAND RAPIDS, OHIO
July 5, 1950

H. M. Shanzer Co.
85 Bluxome St.
San Francisco 7, California

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to report, at this time, that we have successfully completed our 1949 grain season; the first season in which we operated our Model 1710 BERICO Grain Drier. From the experience, with our drier, we accumulated some facts and figures which we think will interest you.

We dried a total of 210,000 bushels of shelled corn during the 1949 season, all of which was shipped as No. 2 Grade Shelled Corn, having a maximum moisture content of 15.5%. We made an accurate operation test run on 77,000 bushels of 25% and which we dried to a moisture content of 15%, and which we dried to 14% at a rate of 280 bushels-per-hour, with a fuel (oil) cost of 1¢ per bushel. Our highest warm air temperature used was 160° F.

You may consider us to be one of your satisfied customers, who will readily recommend a BeRICO Grain Drier, to anyone requiring this type of equipment. We will be glad to furnish additional data and figures on our operations to any interested parties.

Very sincerely yours,

THE GRAND RAPIDS FARMERS GRAIN ASSOCIATION

MGD

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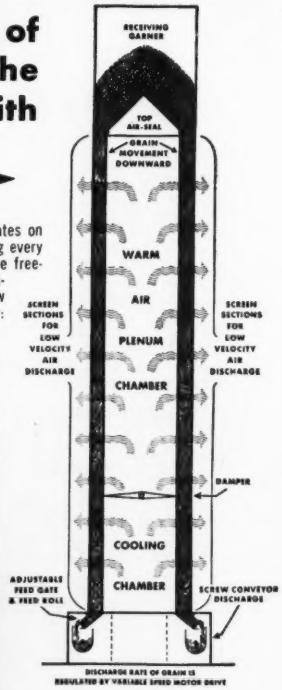
The factory prefabricated drier that operates on the success-tested principle of processing every kernel in warm air as it passes down the free-flowing columns. Accurate moisture content and temperature control . . . low cost . . . high-bushel-per-hour capacity: **BERICO** features that mean **PROFITS.**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WASHINGTON DIGEST

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

CONTROLS. The Administration still wants to avoid price and wage ceilings for a year, but is getting its ducks in a row for possible controls next spring.

Preparations are centered on March, but the time table is entirely tentative. Aim is to be ready by that time, just in case. Upward price and wage pressures are expected to reach a peak in March-April. Peace may reduce the pressure and stave off controls, but this isn't taken for granted.

Throughout the government, background price data is being worked up for every commodity. At the top, many types of controls are under study. Organization and staffing of the Economic Stabilization Administration are under way. It will take at least until February to get organized, and reach final decisions on policy and operations.

Meantime the top command hopes that prices will level off, and is becoming more confident this will be the case.

Economic Stabilizer Valentine is going about the price and wage control job differently than Leon Henderson tackled the OPA job.

Henderson took the extreme liberal position that consumer protection was the paramount interest. He and his successors relied chiefly on rigid price controls and fought to hold an inflexible price line.

Valentine is taking a more conservative view. He thinks price and wage ceilings the last, rather than the first, line of defense against inflation. He hopes to keep a rough balance between various prices, and doesn't aim to have such rigid controls.

In common with other top men in the Administration, Valentine believes the basis for price and wage controls consists of high production, heavy taxation, and tight curbs on consumer credit.

The second line of defense against inflation is seen to be priorities, allocations, inventory controls and export quotas for scarce commodities.

The third defense line consists of price and wage ceilings. They're designed as backeruppers, rather than something to take the full shock of inflation, as in World War II.

The biggest question as to workability of the general plan is whether Congress will increase taxes enough and soon enough. This question will loom bigger if the feeling of security and peace grows this winter.

Top Administration men intend to proceed with defense preparations regardless of peace developments. They say that development of present defense authorizations alone will make inflation serious. If Congress goes easy on taxes, they think it will bring price and wage ceilings sooner than otherwise.

The taxation goal talked is pay-as-you-go for defense, but the Administration will settle for a 60-40 deal: Pay 60 percent out of current taxes, finance the rest on credit, known as deficit spending. FDR aimed to pay for the last war on a 50-50 basis, but ended up 40-60.

BEAN CEILINGS. If and when soybean ceilings are set, the legal minimum will be an average national farm price of $2.30 a bushel. This was the average last June 15.

There will be grade, area and seasonal differentials. If the average 4-year spread between June and preceding October prices is used as the seasonal differential, the October ceiling would be about $2.27 a bushel.

In other words, a rough guess as of now is that minimum soybean price ceilings would be about in line with current cash and future prices. This assumes that the law isn't changed, that ceilings are set some time in 1951, and that the general level of bean and all other prices doesn't rise greatly by the time controls are put into operation.

PRICE OUTLOOK. USDA believes that farmers are going to make history this fall by holding back a substantial portion of their bean crops for marketing in 1951. Instead of the usual 70 percent of the crop being sold by January 1, it's estimated that more like half of the crop will be sold by then.

Some think that this, combined with a relatively favorable export outlook, will result in a seasonal average farm price of $2.40 to $2.50 a bushel, compared with $2.15 the last season. A less than seasonal price rise is expected next spring-summer.

The price estimates are entirely

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Extra wear life can be added to other machine parts too . . . Send us sketches or blueprints of pump sleeves, pump shafts, valves, pulverizer hammers, rolls, knives, etc., for prompt quotations on abrasion or corrosion resistant surfacing.

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unofficial, but the thinking is that crude oil will average 13c-14c a lb., and meal as high as last year—about $60-$65 a ton.

Here's BAE's Outlook statement on meal:

"Soybean meal prices, which are unusually low in relation to prices of other protein feeds this fall, probably will advance relative to prices of the other feeds in 1951. In September the price of soybean meal at Chicago was lower than cottonseed meal at Memphis for the first time since mid-1946. In the past 2 years soybean meal prices have averaged about $10 to $12 per ton higher than cottonseed meal. The record production of soybean meal this year may result in soybean meal prices remaining low in relation to other feeds, but it is unlikely that the current relationships will hold through the 1950-51 season."

The outlook picture is this: For 20 years prior to 1943, U. S. fats and oils production was below domestic consumption every year except 1924. Production caught up with consumption in 1943. Last year and this, it's 10 to 15 percent ahead of consumption.

This means that the largest deciding factor will be exports. The export outlook is favorable, especially for beans.

Europe has pushed its own production of oilseeds about to the limit. Sweden is the only country self-sufficient in fats and oils.. Europe has recovered a lot under ECA, but is far from prosperous. It lacks dollars still, but can't get the fats and oils it needs from soft currency countries, and must turn to the U. S. for supplies.

Rising world prices for fats and oils are now against Europe but it must somehow get around this. It's expected to, with U. S. aid. Bear in mind that ECA is not the only European aid program now. There are several preparedness aid programs which supplement ECA.

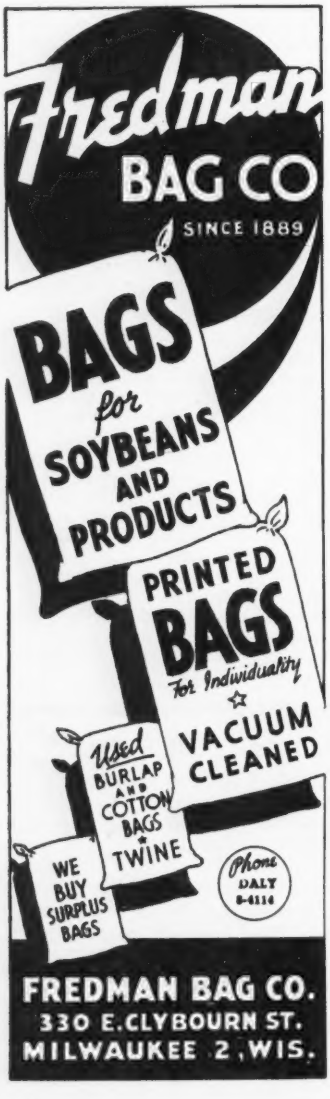
MARGARINE. Margarine consumption is increasing. It went up 10 percent in August. The big unknown in the picture is the effect that yellow margarine will have on consumption. USDA expects butter consumption to increase also under the stimulation of larger consumer income.

BAE outlook charts show with remarkable clarity that the largest single change in consumer food spending has been the shift from butter to margarine.

The outlook charts also show that consumption of vegetable fats in food has increased almost steadily since 1922, from 29 percent of the whole to 51.3 percent. Consumption of animal fats has declined from 71 percent of the whole in 1922, to 48.7 percent in 1949.

FAVORED SPOT. The 25-year tendency has been for farm prices of soybeans to be fairly close to "comparable price," or parity, in spite of soaring production. Price tendency from 1920 to 1940 was for cottonseed prices to be below parity, since then mostly above parity. The peanut price tendency has been to stay well below parity, especially before the war. Tendency of flaxseed prices has been to stay pretty much in line with parity except for the wartime upward bulge, and the postwar price collapse.

BAE doesn't say it, but study of its outlook charts indicates that beans occupy the most favored position in the fats and oils groups, both for the short and the long pull. Of course, the picture can change. Production may be over done, and exports may fall off in the long run. But as far as can be seen now, soybeans will be a relatively favored spot for some time.



Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate: 5c per word per issue.
Minimum insertion $1.00.

FOR SALE—OIL MILL EQUIPMENT. Anderson Expellers, French Screw Presses all models, as is or rebuilt for specific materials. Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Penna.

FOR SALE—ONE EXPELLER SOYBEAN Processing Plant in the Middle West. Storage capacity 100,000 bushels. Terms if desired. Reply to Soybean Digest, Box 319F, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE: ALL TYPES USED OIL mill equipment, Hydraulic, Screw-Presses, Expellers, Cookers, Toasters, various size Filter presses. If used in Oil mill we have it. V. A. Lessor & Company, P.O. Box No. 108, Phone Market-3352, Fort worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—GOOD DESERT HONEY. 10 lbs. $2.60; additional can $2.10, postage prepaid. 60 lbs. $12; additional can $10. G. C. Christensen, Box 266, Marathon, Texas.

WANTED — AN ADMINISTRATIVE manager for a new 150,000-bu. grain elevator. Apply to Grain Storage Co., (AAL), Indianola, Miss.

ANYBODY OWE YOU MONEY?—Have you tried in vain to collect? Paste one of my comical cartoon collectors on each bill you send out and watch the results! These gummed stickers make slow payers come across. 50 assorted for 25c. Art Ross, 111-14 76th Ave., Forest Hills, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Brick mill building, suitable for soybean plant, large warehouse, 120,000 bushel storage, southern Illinois. Write box WM, c/o Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

IN THE MARKETS

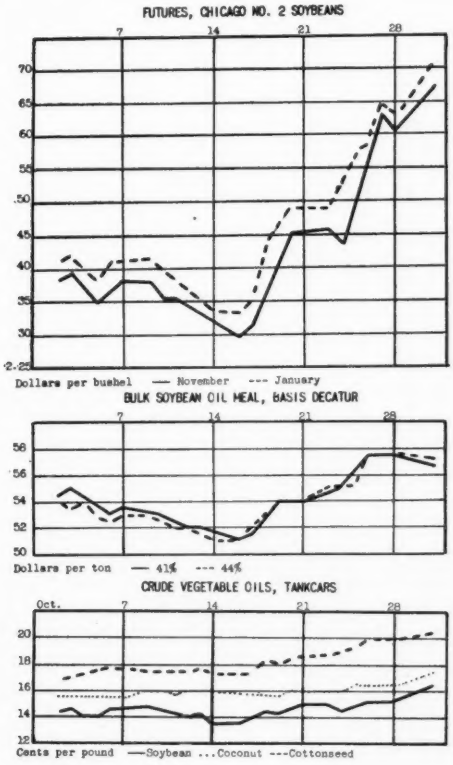
Sharp Advance in Beans

Big news for October was strength in the soybean market—reflected also in meal and oil—that followed what a financial journal called a "vast in-storage movement" by farmers to combat sagging prices.

After following a lower trend the first 2 weeks the bean market reversed itself Oct. 16 when it was generally realized that soybeans were just not coming to market in the expected volume. November soybeans gained 33⅓c in 11 days in Chicago.

It was apparent that farmers were storing as many beans as facilities would permit. Observers were confident that the combination of a holding movement and a boxcar shortage that delayed arrival of beans at processing plants was what put strength into the market. But advances failed to bring out greater supplies. It seemed likely that soybeans once stored would be held for considerably higher prices.

The market was also helped by interest in exports, the advance in the cotton and vegetable oil markets and the firmer tone of the lard market. The shrinking supply of cottonseed has done much to offset the effect of a large crop of soybeans.



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Coating papers with this chemically isolated, soya protein adhesive definitely *adds* to their quality. In addition, it introduces efficiencies which generally lower coating costs! Here are just a few of the properties of Glidden Alpha* Protein which it will pay *you* to know about.

- Alpha* Protein solution is stable over a wide temperature range.
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- Alpha* Protein adhesive has a color which does not affect, to any extent, the colors of the pigments used or their hiding power.
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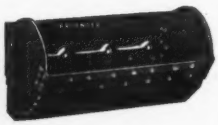

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The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that only 2,822,000 bushels of old crop soybeans remained in all storage positions on Oct. 1—the lowest level in 9 years of records except for Oct. 1, 1948.

The carryover included 1,158,000 bushels on farms, 920,000 of commercial stocks at terminals, 242,000 at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses and 502,000 at processing plants.

November No. 2 soybeans opened for the month at Chicago at $2.38¼ and closed at $2.67½, the high. Low was $2.29¾ Oct. 16.

Bulk soybean oil meal, 41% basis Decatur opened at $54.50 and closed at $56.50. Low was $51 Oct. 16, high $57.50 Oct. 26. Crude soybean oil in tankcars opened for October at 14¼c and closed at 15½c, the high. Low was 13½c Oct. 14.

MEMPHIS SOYBEAN OIL MEAL FUTURES CLOSINGS OCT. 31*
Decatur sacked basis, per ton: Dec., 60.50 @ 60.90; Jan., flat 60.50; Mar., flat 60.80; May, flat 61.90; July, 62.85 @ 63.00. Sales: 11,100 tons. a-Asked. b-Bid. n-Nominal. s-Sale.

NEW YORK SOYBEAN OIL FUTURES CLOSINGS OCT. 31*
Nov., 15.40b; Dec., 15.00b; Jan., 14.90; Mar., 14.60; May, 14.68; July, 14.50; Sept. 14.44. Sales 276 contracts.

CHICAGO SOYBEAN OIL FUTURES CLOSINGS OCT. 31*
Nov., 15.40; Dec., 14.95; Jan., 14.75; Mar., 14.62b; May, 14.68; July 14.62b; Sept., 14.40b.

* Reported by the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

● PROCESSING OPERATIONS.

Reported by Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for July, August.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS EXCEPT CRUDE OIL, AT CRUDE OIL MILL LOCATIONS: PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND TRANSFERS AND STOCKS, AUG. 1950—JULY 1950

Products	Production		Shipments and transfers		End of month stocks	
	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 31, 1950	July 31, 1950
SOYBEAN:						
Cake & meal†	363,695	364,048	364,508	380,018	49,182	49,995
Lecithin‡	1,351,705	1,332,525	1,493,782	1,394,499	474,298	616,375
Edible soy flour full fat†	341	883	447	854	143	249
Edible soy flour other†	6,128	5,921	6,299	5,528	1,369	1,540
Industrial soy flour†	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

‡ Unit of measure in pounds. † Unit of measure in tons.
* Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

SOYBEANS: RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS AND STOCKS AT OIL MILLS, BY STATES, AUGUST 1950—JULY 1950
(Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 31, 1950	July 31, 1950
U. S.	153,128	194,246	462,485	469,114	270,102	579,459
Arkansas	(*)	(†)	(*)	4,007	29	(*)
Illinois	59,275	49,200	177,775	193,811	99,436	217,936
Indiana	(*)	27,206	44,956	37,998	(*)	36,453
Iowa	24,360	52,236	91,593	89,717	56,673	123,906
Kansas	3,738	5,661	6,187	6,751	(*)	(*)
Kentucky	2,903	4,153	12,629	10,093	(*)	(*)
Minnesota	11,040	17,818	16,536	21,312	5,293	10,789
Missouri	6,822	(*)	17,506	12,035	16,197	26,881
Nebraska	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
N. Carolina	(*)	(†)	3,118	(*)	(*)	4,700
Ohio	9,281	24,171	68,341	69,700	47,508	106,568
All other	36,212	15,358	23,844	23,690	44,966	52,226

* Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
† Receipts exceeded by reshipments of beans previously received and held in the State. U.S. receipts are on a net basis, excluding transfers between mills.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, AUGUST 1950—JULY 1950

State	Crude oil (thousand pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 31, 1950	July 31, 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 31, 1950	July 31, 1950
U .S.	137,026	159,261	27,478	53,731	363,695	364,048	49,182	49,995
Arkansas	(*)	1,109	205	926	(*)	3,073	187	785
Illinois	62,656	67,658	10,221	20,732	131,610	141,431	17,795	15,985
Indiana	16,206	13,074	2,200	8,029	38,040	30,394	(*)	8,379
Iowa	30,833	30,747	5,769	7,512	74,609	73,549	6,553	5,768
Kansas	2,125	2,343	486	1,922	5,050	5,257	(*)	(*)
Kentucky	4,547	3,589	377	928	9,839	7,733	1,133	1,210
Minnesota	5,075	6,803	1,517	2,298	13,300	17,653	1,552	1,763
Missouri	5,384	3,637	824	1,373	14,236	9,853	3,194	3,025
Nebraska	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
N. Carolina	927	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,423	(*)	1,148	2,497
Ohio	22,221	23,421	3,262	4,427	54,800	56,180	2,743	1,973
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)	(*)
All other	7,052	6,880	2,617	5,584	19,788	18,925	14,877	8,610

* Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

● SOYBEAN STOCKS. Production and Marketing Administration's commercial grain stock reports.

	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Atlantic Coast	38	38	38	1	64
Gulf Coast	14	30	85	210	316
Northwestern and Upper Lake	1			26	253
Lower Lake	818	853	1,542	3,184	4,977
East Central	49	265	509	1,022	1,890
West Central, Southwestern and Western		25	127	823	1,687
Total current week	920	1,211	2,301	5,266	9,287
Total year ago	462	1,515	3,105	5,493	9,116

A total of 1.2 million bushels of soybeans were held on farms on Oct. 1, compared with 2.1 million a year earlier and the 1943-48 average of 3.0 million bushels. Carryover normally is small, but this year's Oct. 1 stocks stand as a record low and represent only 0.5 percent of 1949 production.

Stocks held by Illinois growers account for 36 percent of the U. S. total and represent 0.5 percent of their 1949 crop, the same fraction of production reported as of Oct. 1 in three immediately preceding years. None of the major producing states carried over more than 1.0 percent of this 1949 production.

A few minor soybean states report stocks representing as much as 5 to 8 percent of their 1949 production but the absolute quantities are small. Many of the southern states have stocks which amount to little more than surplus seed and bin sweepings.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS OCT. 1

	Average 1943-48	1949	1950		Average 1943-48	1949	1950
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
N. Y.	22	6	7	Del.	16	10	16
N. J.	9	4	4	Md.	23	36	3
Pa.	37	20	19	Va.	37	35	11
Ohio	392	372	103	W. Va.	0	0	0
Ind.	333	160	166	N. C.	52	36	79
Ill.	659	402	413	S. C.	4	14	15
Mich.	76	6	15	Ga.	1	1	1
Wis.	19	10	10	Ky.	14	11	11
Minn.	134	234	62	Tenn.	9	7	6
Iowa	862	352	144	Ala.	3	6	5
Mo.	204	318	36	Miss.	18	12	0
N. Dak.	2	2	3	Ark.	46	26	0
S. Dak.	11	14	11	La.	8	2	0
Nebr.	9	13	0	Okla.	1	0	1
Kans.	46	38	17	U. S.	3,048	2,147	1,158

U. S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board.

● SHORTENING PRODUCTION. Total production of shortening in 1949 was 1,433 million pounds, slightly more than the 1,441 million produced in 1948 and the average of 1,422 million pounds annually in 1937-41, reports Fats and Oils Situation. Exports in 1949 were 26 million pounds compared with 9 million in 1948 and 9 million prewar. Domestic disappearance rose slightly to 1,431 million pounds compared with 1,411 in 1948 and 1,407 million pounds prewar. Disappearance per person, at 9.6 pounds, was the same as in 1948 but moderately less than the 1937-41 level.

Soybean oil comprised 48 percent of the total quantity of fats and oils used in shortening in 1949, compared with 50 percent in 1948. Cottonseed oil ranked second with 36 percent of total use compared with 23 percent a year earlier. Animal fats contributed 11 percent of the total, vegetable-oil stearine 4 percent, and oils of foreign origin only 1 percent. Before the war, cottonseed oil ranked first with 68 percent of total use, soybean oil second with 12 percent, foreign oils third with 9 percent, and animal fats fourth with 8 percent.

● FACTORY USE SOYBEAN OIL. Factory consumption of crude soybean oil in August totaled 177,469,000 lbs. reports Bureau of the Census. Consumption of refined soybean oil totaled 162,849,000 lbs.

Crude soybean oil entered into the following uses in August: soap 152,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 428,000

44%

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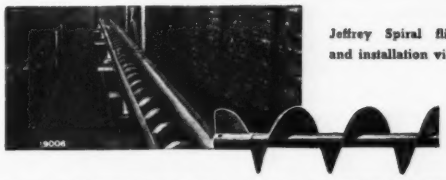

Jeffrey Spiral flight and installation view.

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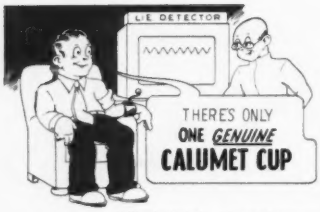

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lbs.; lubricants and greases 53,000 lbs. and other inedible products 1,359,000 lbs.

Refined soybean oil was used as follows in August: shortening 64,532,000 lbs.; margarine 3,895,000 lbs.; other edible 7,520,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 6,862,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 28,000 lbs.; linoleum and oilcloth 2,014,000 lbs.; and other inedible products 5,460,000 lbs.

Hydrogenated edible soybean oil was used as follows in August: shortening 22,332,000 lbs.; margarine 26,000,000 lbs.; other edible 1,028,000 lbs.; inedible uses 9,000 lbs.

● **MARGARINE PRODUCTION.** Total production of margarine in August was 84,129,000 lbs. compared with 89,425,000 lbs. in July, reports Bureau of the Census.

Production of uncolored margarine in August totaled 31,708,000 lbs.; of the colored, 52,421,000 lbs.

CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS IN MARGARINE
(Thousands of pounds)

Item	August 1950	July 1950*
TOTAL	68,904	72,603
Cottonseed oil, refined	7,195	6,916
Soybean oil, refined	3,895	1,851
Lard, rendered	387	279
Deodorized oil	281	153
Stearin, vegetable oil winter	962	1,694
Stearin, animal, edible	467	354
Oleo oil	398	390
Hydrogenated cottonseed oil, edible	28,301	34,782
Hydrogenated soybean oil, edible	26,000	25,092
Hydrogenated other oil, edible	674	672
Fats and oils not shown separately to avoid disclosure†	344	420

* Revised.
† Additional consumption items will be shown in subsequent months whenever possible.

● **SOYBEAN GLUE.** Consumption of soybean glue by the softwood plywood industry in August totaled 4,361,000 lbs. compared with 2,811,000 lbs. in July, and 3,406,000 lbs. in Aug. 1949, reports Bureau of the Census.

Consumption of phenolic resin glue in August was 4,057,000 lbs.; and total consumption of all glues by the industry was 9,524,000 lbs.

Stocks of soybean glue Aug. 31 totaled 2,247,000 lbs. compared with 2,228,000 lbs. July 31 and 1,486,000 lbs. Aug. 31, 1949.

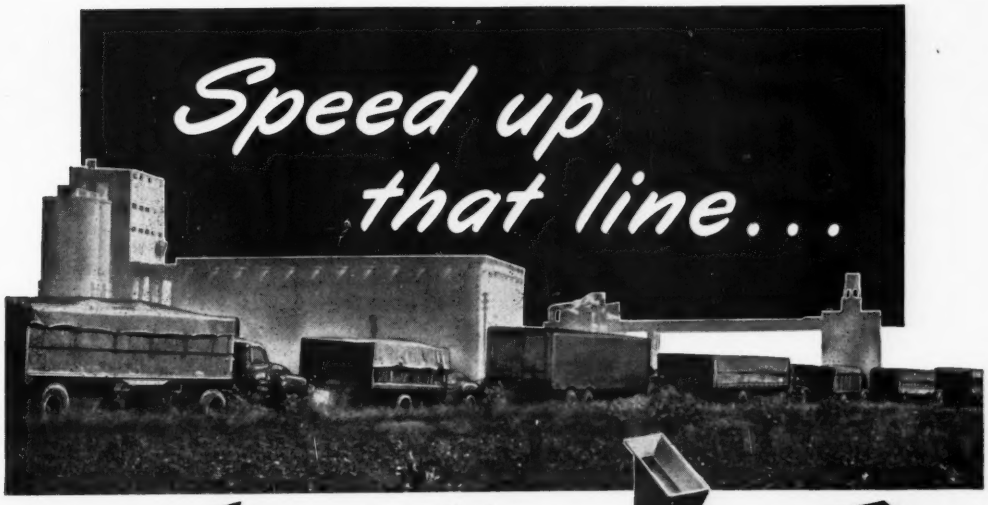
● **FLAX SUPPORT.** Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has announced that 1951-crop flaxseed will be supported at an average price of $2.65 a bushel. This year (for the 1950 crop) the average farm support price, based on 60 percent of the parity price for flaxseed as of Apr. 1, 1950, is $2.57 a bushel.

Supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil (in terms of flaxseed) are smaller this year than last, being indicated at approximately 77.5 million bushels for 1950-51 as contrasted with about 82.7 million bushels for 1949-50.

● **SHORTENING SHIPMENTS.** Reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Week ending Sept. 30	5,596,227
Week ending Oct. 6	3,889,015
Week ending Oct. 14	4,004,804
Week ending Oct. 21	4,055,478

● **SEED IMPORTS.** Imports of soybean seed admitted into the U. S. under the Federal seed act totaled 160,500 lbs. during the year ending June 30. All seed came from Canada. This compares with 381,000 lbs. of soybean seed admitted the year previous.



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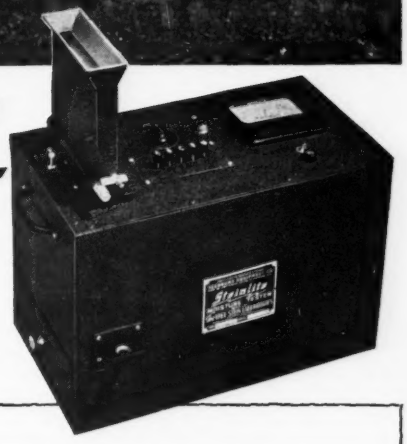

When crops roll in, Steinlite Moisture Testers keep the truck lines moving . . . save precious time during peak periods. You can make an *accurate moisture test* with a Steinlite in *one minute without destroying the sample!*

The Steinlite is the world's most popular and practical moisture tester—and *Seedburo is your only source of this famous electronic instrument!* More than 16,000 elevators, seed houses, processing plants, etc., now rely on the Steinlite to hustle up the measuring of moisture—the most important step in determining the grade of many commodities. Steinlite speed can save hundreds of analyzing hours . . . Steinlite accuracy can save thousands of dollars in a single season.

When products are in storage, the Steinlite is a great time and money-saver, too. Moisture tests are so easy and quick to conduct, you can make frequent checks on condition . . . prevent damage through spoilage or insect infestation. No. 105 . . . $330.00, F.O.B., Atchison, Kansas.

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- ★ **FAST.** Requires only *One Minute* to make an accurate test.
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- ★ **SERVICE.** You are eligible for "loaner" service when your Steinlite requires servicing.
- ★ **GUARANTEED.** Fully guaranteed for one year against defective workmanship and materials.
- ★ **FREE TRIAL.** Sold on a 10-day free trial basis.

Sees Parallel Growth in Feeds, Soybeans

Some thoughts of more than ordinary interest were expressed recently by Clyde H. Hendrix, speaking to the 1950 convention of the American Soybean Association. As president of the feed and soy division of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Mr. Hendrix is active in both the feed manufacturing and soybean processing industries. In his talk before the soybean organization, he placed emphasis on the close relationship between the two both in past development and future growth.

His remarks were especially timely because the large crop of soybeans being raised this year, plus some other current market factors, have raised fears among some growers and handlers of beans that the next and ensuing years may bring carry-overs of beans from one crop to another that eventually would cause price problems.

C. H. HENDRIX

Expansion Needed

Mr. Hendrix does not see it that way at all. He believes that a steady increase in the production of soybeans in this country not only holds no price pitfalls, but is required to meet expanding demand and to stabilize markets. His call is for courage and confidence among all of those associated with the soybean industry, and the motto he suggests to them is "Forward to Half a Billion," by which he means half a billion bushels annual production. The 1950 harvest is estimated at a little more than 270 million.

A carry-over of old crop beans would be a good thing, Mr. Hendrix maintained. "It is a pitiful situation," he said, "when with the approach of each September, feeders who depend upon soybean oil meal as the major source of protein . . . watch the price of it comparatively skyrocket, and those who must carry inventories face a resulting loss when a new crop finally appears.

"What is needed is a stabilizing influence between old and new crop soybeans, and this can only be accomplished by more beans—the same as it is with wheat and corn and oats and barley, and the other major crops. . . I welcome the day when the crop carry-over of soybeans is sufficient to cushion the transition from old to new so that the squeeze is practically nonexistent."

Human nutrition, especially in the United States, is in a "protein cycle," Mr. Hendrix pointed out, which has and will continue to increase the demand for meat, milk, butter, eggs, cheese and similar products. This in turn raises the demand for protein for animal and poultry feeding, supplies of which always have been deficient from a standpoint of maximum use.

Soybean oil meal, when combined with the proper vitamins, minerals, animal protein factors and antibiotics, is in Mr. Hendrix' words "the most adaptable protein in America at the present time—the only one which can be used universally in the feeding of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry with profitable, beneficial results to all. . . . A part of the formula feed industry today does not realize how much soybean oil meal it can properly use by incorporating the advanced knowledge" of fortification with the proper vitamins and minerals.

The formula feed industry's volume has grown from about 12 million tons in 1938 to an estimated 27,750,000 this year, he said. In the same period, soybean oil meal production has been expanded from about 1 million tons to 4,500,000.

50 Million Tons Yearly

"This is the record—the paralleling records—of two industries which are closely tied together," he continued. "Those of us in the formula feed business have every confidence and every right to believe that the formula feed volume in the foreseeable future will go to 50 million tons a year. And you have every right to expect that if it does (and it will) the production of soybean oil meal will reach approximately 8,500,000 tons in order to keep pace with the demand of increased feeding of balanced rations to livestock and poultry.

". . . So you are wondering what to do about the estimated 270 million bushels of soybeans that are facing our combines. Let me give you one simple way that more meal can be used. Formula feed manufacturers are producing 27,750,000 tons of feeds, and if their usage of soybean oil meal was increased just 5 percent, it would mean an additional immediate market for 196,000 tons of soybean oil meal. If the usage of soybean oil meal by formula feed manufacturers could be increased 10 percent, it would result in almost 400,000 tons of additional soybean oil meal."

Such ideas are not overly optimistic, either in regard to soybean oil meal use or the formula feed industry, in our opinion. Anyone who has witnessed the tremendous—and parallel—growth of the two during the past 10 years, and who has followed the constantly increasing values being discovered both for soybean oil meal and formula feeds, can hardly reach any other conclusion than that a great potential is yet to be realized. The courage and confidence of which Mr. Hendrix speaks can be well justified on the part of both industries.—*Feedstuffs.*

Plan for Surplus Butter

Phil Cornelius, genial manager of the Skagit County Dairymen's Association, this week came up with an idea to help the government dispose of its butter surplus, according to Ray Miller of the Washington Creamery Operators' Association.

Miller reports:

"Phil's idea is to have the butter melted down into butter oil and then sold to pop corn venders at the same price that these people are now paying for soybean and peanut oil.

"Considering the amount of pop corn sold in this country each year, this would make a substantial dent in the surplus butter pile. Furthermore, it would give the pop corn consumers a much superior product compared to the lubricants currently used and would undoubtedly increase the consumption of pop corn.

"It would displace these vegetable oils, but they are going to be needed for paint and soap, (for which they are admirably fitted), as the war effort digs into our oil supplies, so no real harm would be done on that score.

"The plan would cause some loss to the CCC, but not as much as a give-away program; and it would go into consumer channels with a minimum of disruption to the trade." —*Farm News, Bellingham, Wash.*

It's amazing how some dairymen cling to the notion that vegetable oils are good mainly for paint and soap.—Editor.

THE PRESS

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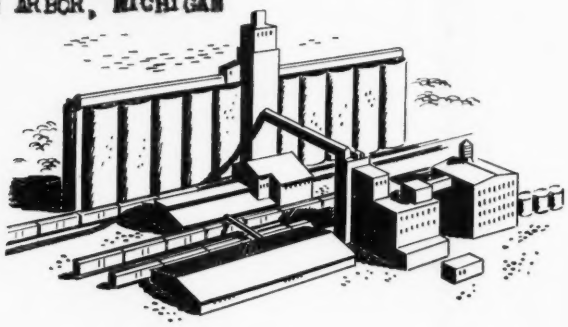

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